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TRIUMPH FOR AMERICAN CUP.

International Yachting Contest of 1895 Won by the Defender.

VICTORY WAS A VERY POOR ONE.

Valkyrie Withdrew From the Third Race and the Defender Sailed Alone.
Iselin Offers to Sail Second Race Over Again—Dunraven is Criticized.

ON BOARD UNITED PRESS TUG via Sandy Hook, Sept. 12.—Yachtsmen found bright skies overhead and a piping breeze coming in from the southwest when they took their first weather observations today. The Weather Bureau seemed decided against the Valkyrie for certain, and the Defender weather furnished for the third international races made it seem as if Uncle Sam's officials had concluded to help the Defender wind up the contest by three straight winnngs, and thus end the fight for the America's cup 1895.

The controversy over the accident at the start on Tuesday, and the manner in which Lord Dunraven and Mr. Iselin insisted upon judgment on the protest and repelled all the efforts of the Regatta Committee to obtain a mutual agreement to resail the race, led many to think that bad blood had been aroused, and that Lord Dunraven, after hearing the decision, would refuse to start in any more races and take his boat back to England. He proved to be too good a yachtsman for that, and aside from vigorous protests against interference, steamers, yachts and tugs made no objection to the verdict.

He informed the committee that he would refuse to start in another race if the fleet of excursion steamers occupied the space needed for the yachts for maneuvering before crossing the line, and that he would withdraw his boat at any time when steamboats interfered with the Valkyrie's wind or gave her their wash. The Regatta Committee assured Lord Dunraven that they would do everything in their power to obtain a clear course. Special orders were given to the captains of patrol vessels.

Both yachts lay at anchor off Bay Ridge all night. The Defender replaced her broken topmast with a smaller and thinner one. It looked very light, and many yachting sharps who sized it up this morning hoped that the wind would not get too lively during the race, as the spar seemed hardly strong enough for the work.

The Defender left Bay Ridge in tow of the tug W. B. Flint at 7:15 a.m. The Valkyrie took a line from the tug Millard and was towed down through the Narrows on her way to starting line. After passing the Narrows the Defender sent up her mainsail, and when opposite Swinburne Island, shook out her jib and dropped her tug. The Valkyrie sent up her mainsail off Hoffman Island, but continued to tow down the bay.

THE THIRD RACE.

The Valkyrie Withdrew and the Defender Sailed Alone.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The two big yachts were read for the start before 10 o'clock this morning. The damage sustained by the Defender in Tuesday's race had been fully repaired.

At 10 o'clock the wind was due west, blowing strongly and increasing in strength. The sea was smooth and the weather clearing.

The two boats began to maneuver for the start and kept it up for over an hour, until the starting gun was fired. The excursion boats kept well away from the starting line and the yachts had plenty of room. The spectators were by no means absent, however, for a long line of excursion boats and craft of every description extended from Scotland light to the Hook.

The Defender presented a beautiful appearance as she scudded along with a free sheet and all sails set. She was a marker for the eager spectators.

The two boats kept near the line in readiness for the start, though the Valkyrie seemed less eager than the Defender to cross the line. Much of the time the two boats were nearly obscured by the combination of smoke from the two excursion boats with the haze that lay on the water.

The wind had steadily freshened, and by 10:40 was blowing about eighteen miles an hour from south of west. It was announced that the race would be fifteen miles to leeward, and return. The Valkyrie was under mainsail and jibs, and the Defender under mainsail, jibs, staysail and clubtopail.

The judges seemed in no hurry to give the starting signal, and the yachts had to kill time. The Defender made the better appearance of the two, moving as buoyantly as a duck. The Valkyrie was sluggish in comparison.

The Preparatory Gun.

At 11:10 the preparatory gun was fired and things began to be more interesting. A few minutes after 11 the tug Luckenbach displayed signals showing that the course was to be to leeward, fifteen miles east by south and return. The two yachts, close together, prepared to make the start. The excursion boats were well back out of the way, and the course was

clear except for a few sailing vessels. The Defender made for the line in the port tack with the Valkyrie a quarter of a mile away. The Valkyrie set her foresail and forestaysail and stood back for the line.

The Race Started.

The starting gun was fired at 11:20. The Defender set her huge spinnaker just as the gun was fired, and crossed the line at 11:20:24. The Valkyrie crossed at 11:21:59.

The Valkyrie Withdrew.

The Valkyrie had scarcely crossed the line when it was seen that she was going about on the starboard tack and was apparently withdrawing from the race. She raised the protest flag. The pilot boat Fannie Williams was directly in her course, and it was evident that Dunraven intended to adhere to the determination he announced last night and refuse to race unless the course were kept clear.

The Defender continued on her course, followed by the judge's boat. When the Valkyrie retired she flew a flag announcing the surrender of the race and was at once taken in tow by her tender. She was surrounded by a crowd of tugs, for all were eager to learn the cause of her withdrawal, and as she passed into the harbor the tugs still hovered around her. Many of the excursion boats passed up the bay, the

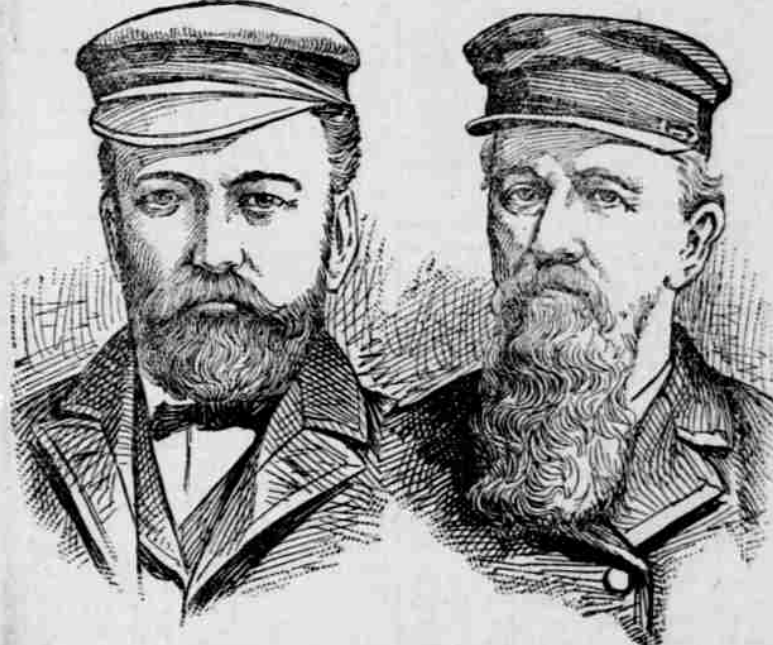
there should be not even a suspicion of unfairness in these races.

After the meeting of the Cup Committee last night, J. Frederic Tams, speaking officially, said:

"The committee has decided that if the overcrowding that has marked the previous races occurs tomorrow there will be no contest. The start will not be made, no matter what the delay, until the excursion boats are a half mile distant on all sides from the contestants. The accident to the Defender would never have happened had this rule been observed."

"Whether there will be a race or not depends wholly upon the captains of the pleasure craft. The committee has come to its decision after the most mature deliberation, and if at any time during the contest there is any overcrowding, such as Lord Dunraven cites, whether to either Valkyrie or Defender, the race may be declared off and sailed at some time and place known only to the interested persons."

"The position demanded by Lord Dunraven that the course should be kept clear of excursion boats, must be taken today or there will be no race. I think I can speak for the Regatta Committee when I say that the judges will remain long enough to give time for a start, which will not be made under the conditions that obtained on Tuesday last."



WILLIAM GRANTFIELD.



HENRY C. HAFF.

THE RIVAL YACHT CAPTAINS.

Interest in the contest having, of course, been lost when the Valkyrie withdrew. At first the Valkyrie's course was generally commended and she was cheered by many of the tugs, but later it came to be believed that the pilot boat was merely an excuse for withdrawal. The pilot boat, it is said, could not have interfered with the Valkyrie. The fact that the Valkyrie seemed less eager to start and crossed the line under much shorter sail than the Defender was corroborated by the fact that Dunraven was not anxious for the race today.

Gradually the tugs left the retreating boat until she was deserted by all except her tender, one tug and a couple of launches. Another fact that is considered significant is that the Valkyrie's start remained in the vicinity of the start evidently expecting to be called upon to perform the service of towing the yacht back.

Those who attempted to gain information from the Valkyrie met with scant courtesy. Dunraven and his friends remained below and no answer was returned to questions.

Going It Alone.

Meanwhile the Defender, with all sails set, was flying away to the southeast evidently sailing over the course at the same rate as if the Valkyrie were in close pursuit. As she got off shore she took in her staysail.

A number of excursion boats followed the Defender and disappeared with her into the fog as she approached the stake-boat. The wind was light, only eight miles an hour, and the excursion boats ran ahead of the yachts and clustered around the stake boat in such a way that it was with difficulty that the Defender approached the boat.

She rounded it at 1:40 and started to beat toward home.

Occasionally as the fog lifted the Defender could be seen surrounded by the excursion boats. She had her lower sails and her clubtopail set and was bowling along at a fine pace.

As the Defender reached the finish line it was easy to see the wonderful speed of the boat. She fairly galloped toward the mark. She carried her jibtopail and there was no sign of weakness in her mast. Her spoon-like bow points very close to the wind. She skims past the steam yachts as though the latter were anchored.

The Race Ended.

The Defender crossed the finish line at 4:01.

ISELIN'S FAIR OFFER.

He is Willing to Sail Tuesday's Race Over Again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—After the Regatta Committee yesterday announced that the protest of the Defender had been sustained and that Tuesday's race had been awarded to the American boat, Mr. Iselin sent word to the committee asking whether there would be any objection if he should propose to Dunraven to sail the race over again rather than abide by the decision of the committee. The committee replied that no objection would be raised.

Mr. Iselin thereupon made such an offer to Lord Dunraven, but up to midnight had not received a reply. Iselin's offer gave general satisfaction, as there is a feeling everywhere that

Dunraven's Reason.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Mr. Glennie, Dunraven's representative, says that Dunraven did not think that a fair course could be obtained off New York, and asked the committee to provide a course that could be kept clear. He suggested Marblehead or some other place distant from New York. He had received no reply from the committee and did not intend to race today.

HAWAIIAN FLIBUSTERS.

Suspicious Schooners Being Watched by San Diego Authorities.

SAN DIEGO, September 5.—Referring to the dispatch from Chicago today, that the Hawaiian Consul there had notified all Pacific Coast Commissioners that another filibustering expedition was about to leave this coast for Hawaii, Collector Fisher says he has not as yet received such information, but that a close watch is being maintained. The Collector would not say whether the department had ordered the watch, but the presence of the famous schooner Wahlberg and two or three swift schooner yachts, about the size of the Wahlberg, from up the coast, has probably aroused the suspicions of the Collector. There is no revenue cutter here, and absolutely nothing to hinder arms and ammunition being placed in boats and the schooners loaded at sea from fishing-smacks.

KATE FIELD COMING.

Will Furnish Annexation Articles for Chicago Times-Herald.

Information has been received here that Kate Field is coming to the islands in the interest of the Chicago Times-Herald. That paper has recently taken a stand for annexation, and is sending Miss Field here for the purpose of studying the situation and furnishing correspondence in favor of that measure.

Bradbury Didn't Win.

Colonel John Bradbury, a millionaire resident of Los Angeles, Cal., who passed through Honolulu some months ago on a tour around the world, has returned to his home. The Colonel lost by two days his bets on making the grand circuit in three months, by reason of an adventure in Hongkong—in which his coolie porters were attacked and with the aid of the party defeated the assailants—and losing a steamer at Southampton.

CLEAN BILL FOR YESTERDAY.

No New Cases of Cholera or Deaths in Twenty-Four Hours.

EPIDEMIC ABOUT RUN ITS COURSE.

Only Three Patients in the Hospital. Five Are Convalescent—Report Up to Midnight Last Night Shows a Total of Eighty-Five Cases—Stamped Out.

Up to midnight last night no new cases of cholera were reported. The last case was that of Mrs. Fisher, taken from Maunakea and King streets Wednesday morning. For several days the cases have been coming in by ones and twos, which, according to some of the physicians, is a sign that the disease has about run its course. The record of yesterday seems to justify them in their belief. The thoroughness with which quarantine measures have been carried out and the untiring efforts of the inspectors has had its effect in checking what in a less intelligent community might have resulted most disastrously.

According to Dr. Myers' report, from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. yesterday there were but three patients in the cholera hospital and five in the convalescent ward. In a day or so the three cases will be added to the five of the convalescent patients.

Following is the official report to midnight last night:

NUMBER OF CASES.		
Previously reported.....	85	
New cases up to midnight.....	0	
Total.....	85	
REPORTED.		
Soon after taken sick.....	59	
When dying.....	19	
After death.....	16	
Total.....	85	
LIVING.		
Completely recovered.....	23	
In hospital to date.....	3	25
DEATHS.		
Previously reported.....	60	
Deaths to midnight.....	0	60
Total.....	85	
NATIONALITY.		
Native Hawaiians.....	75	
Part Hawaiian.....	3	
Americans.....	3	
Portuguese.....	2	
Chinese.....	1	
Japanese.....	1	
Total.....	85	

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Date of General Cleaning Up of City to be Decided.

PRAISE FOR THE PHYSICIANS.

Report of the Citizens Sanitary Committee Unanimously Endorsed—Session of Health Board Yesterday. Amount of Disinfectants Available.

There were present at Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Health President Smith, Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson, Cooper and Smith, members Lansing, Waterhouse, Kellogg, and Minister Hatch, Hackfeld, Rev. Sereno Bishop, McClesney, Crowley, Herron, W. F. Allen, Wight, Rev. Birnie, Lowrey, Gonsalves, Willis, Alexander, McCandless, Gear, Kinney, Dillingham, Henry Waterhouse, A. W. Carter, Dr. Nichols, Capt. Campbell, J. F. Brown, L. A. Thurston, Austin, Atherton and Rowell.

The meeting was opened by President Smith reading the following report of the Citizens Sanitary Committee regarding a general cleaning up of the city:

HONOLULU, H. I., Sept. 17, 1895. W. O. SMITH, President Board of Health;

SIR:—At a meeting of the Board of Health held on Sunday the 15th inst. the subject of taking further measures to stamp out the cholera was discussed.

There seemed to be a unanimity of feeling that, while the cholera was now well in hand, so long as the sources of infection remained, there was danger of renewed outbreaks at intervals, which would continue the necessity for quarantine and inspection and the injury to business and menace to life. It seemed also to be agreed that the two main sources of probable contagion, now existing, were (1) the water in certain localities; and (2) infected clothing and buildings.

One reason for believing the latter to be a source of infection is, that among the large number of cases concealed until after death, the clothing and personal belongings of the deceased have in most instances been concealed, manifestly for the purpose of preventing their destruction. The fact that this clothing has been scattered about the town is undoubtedly one of the causes of the isolated and otherwise unaccounted for cases in localities entirely separated from any infection.

The method of neutralizing these two sources of infection was referred to two committees for consideration and report by way of suggestion to the Board.

The committee on infected clothing and buildings, consisting of the undersigned, report, that they have consulted the Citizens Sanitary Committee, and the inspectors acting in conjunction with them, as well as others, and this report has their approval.

Among other matters which have come to the committee's attention, is the fact that during the past two weeks, a large majority of the cases have originated west of Nuuanu street and makai of the line of School street; and, with exceptions, all of the cases during the last five days have five days have originated in the Palama and Kalihi section of the town.

Under these circumstances, there has been considerable discussion of the propriety of strictly quarantining that section and allowing no one to come out for a given period.

The conclusion was reached, however, that this had better not be attempted, for three reasons, viz: (1) The Board of Health has already infected all buildings and premises in which any cholera patients have been located, and quarantined all other occupants of the buildings; and, in Wai-pilo, has removed from the district and placed in quarantine the entire settlement, amounting to over sixty people.

(2) The Palama section is the most difficult of any in town to effect quarantine. It is divided by only two main streets, Liliha and King streets, while it is intersected with numerous narrow, crooked lanes and blind alleys, with large portions intersected by swamps, springs and ditches, and having no means of communication except long, narrow, rice and taro patch banks.

The cholera cases have been on both sides of King and Liliha streets. The quarantining of the infected locality would therefore require a line having no natural boundary, or else one including a large portion of uninfected territory. In either case it would be difficult to effectually carry it out. If the disease should increase in the future it may be necessary to further reconsider this subject, but, under existing circumstances, the committee does not see its way clear to recommend such a step at present.

(3) A third reason for not taking so radical a step as quarantining this large and populous section of the town is that for the last four or five days all of the new cases have come from two or three buildings, indicating that the general source of infection is not so active as it was, and that other measures may suffice to crush it out.

The committee are informed on medical authorities that the cholera germs cannot survive more than a few hours of sunlight nor more than twenty-four hours of absolute dryness, and that the application of a considerably diluted solution of lime or other disinfectants is sufficient to destroy the germs.

In view of the quarantine the committee recommended that a day be set apart for a universal house-cleaning and mousing of the contents of every dwelling in the city, and the disinfecting, by the use of lime and other disinfectants, of the infected portion of the city and so much of the remainder thereof as disinfectants at the disposal of the Board will reach.

This proposition appears at first sight to involve a Herculean task. And so it would if an attempt should be made to carry it out by hired laborers and without the co-operation of the people. But "many hands make light work," and if every householder and person in town will disinfect his own premises and belongings on a given day the work can be accomplished on that day.

Your committee believe that the proposition is entirely practical if the procedure hereunder indicated is adopted.

If sufficient lime or other disinfectants were available, we should recommend that the disinfecting procedure hereunder suggested be applied to the whole city. The committee has ascertained, however, that besides fifty barrels in the possession of the Board which must be kept for current cases, there are only fifty barrels, newly burned by E. B. Thomas, available in the city. No more will be available from the latter source until next Sunday. About 150 barrels is expected by the Andrew Welch, now about due; but it is not here, and may not be for another week, and some of this will not be available.

In addition to lime, there is available for disinfecting purposes enough material to make 2500 gallons of corrosive sublimate and 45,000 lbs. of 10 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid with a productive capacity of 10,000 lbs. a day in addition. There are also small quantities of some other disinfectants hereinafter enumerated. The committee has received extremely conflicting advice as to the relative value of the above named substances, and, therefore, do not express any opinion upon the subject, leaving to the Board the decision of what disinfectant shall be used; but all seem to agree that lime is good, and as lime has the advantage of self-demonstrating where it has been used, the committee suggest that it be used wherever practicable as soon as available.

It has been argued by some that it is not best to do any disinfecting until there is enough disinfecting material to cover the whole town at once. The committee are of the opinion, however, that it is advisable to proceed with the cleaning and sunning proposition at once, and use what disinfectants are available at the points most infected; furnishing disinfectants for other localities when they are obtainable.

We recommend: 1. That the Board of Health, by formal regulations, order that upon a designated day all residence buildings and premises, in the district of Honolulu, be thoroughly cleaned; and that all clothing in personal use not newly washed and clean, and all bedding in use, be exposed to the sun all day, or during so much thereof as there may be no rain.

2. That certain portions of the city which have been most infected with cholera be designated as "Infected Districts;" and that in such infected districts all carpets and mats be also taken up and likewise exposed to the sun all day.

3. That in the said designated infected districts all unpainted rough wood interiors and floors b. white-washed; and all painted floors, interior walls, door and window casings and veranda rails, be washed with a disinfecting solution.

4. That in such infected districts all clothing not newly washed and cleaned which will not be injured by boiling, be boiled.

5. While believing that the great majority of people will cheerfully co-operate with the order, it should be made obligatory; for this purpose, a printed notice should be served upon each householder in accordance with the terms of the statute. This notice can be delivered by the sub-inspectors upon their tours of inspection.

6. We further recommend that the Board furnish all lime and disinfectants and whitewash brushes needed free of charge.

7. That the Board request all merchants and employers of labor in the city to, as far as possible, discontinue business on the designated cleaning day, without stopping the pay of employees, in order to enable them to devote the entire day to cleaning and disinfection.

It is probable that some householders can not do all that is required to be done in one day. They can continue the next day and keep on until the day is better than the first. If the buildings most in need of disinfection can be completed in one day.

8. It is manifest that unless the proposed disinfection, cleaning and sunning takes place under intelligent supervision, it will not be properly done.

The city is now divided into 21 sanitary districts, each of which is subdivided into from 3 to 20 sub-districts. Each district is in charge of a sanitary inspector, and each sub-district is in charge of from one to five sub-inspectors.

We propose that for the day designated the sub-districts be still further divided and the number of sub-inspectors increased. If business houses will close and business men will volunteer to do inspection work, there will be no lack of intelligent supervision.

We propose that each inspector shall further sub-divide his district and assign designated buildings to each sub-inspector by name, who will be held responsible for the carrying out of the orders of the Board in and concerning such buildings.

9. We further recommend that, when available, depots of lime and other disinfecting material be established in each sub-district of the infected districts, under the charge of the respective sub-inspectors.

Barrels should be provided, in which the whitewash can be mixed and the other disinfectants contained from which it can be served out in buckets brought by the people of the locality. The application of both the whitewash and the solution can probably best be made with brooms or mops, a cheap variety of which can be obtained in quantity.

10. The districts which we recommend should be designated as infected districts, and as such to be treated as above indicated are as follows:

1. That portion of Sanitary District 18 lying below King street and east of the Kalihi stream.

2. District 1.

3. That portion of District 2 lying below the extension of School street.

3a. Apanas 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8—District 3, excepting the St. Louis College premises.

4. Districts 5 and 21.

5. That portion of District 20, lying

between School street, Panchowli street as far as the Portuguese market, and the Panoa stream.

6. Apanas 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of District 8.

7. That portion of District 9 lying below the line of the extension of Queen street, and on or adjacent to Sheridan street.

In addition to the above we recommend that the Board adopt a regulation that all unpainted wooden buildings and structures in the city be lime-washed, inside and out at least once in six months; the execution of this order to be suspended until lime is available with which to carry it out. We believe that not only the sanitary effect of such a regulation would be good, but that the moral effect in inducing greater cleanliness and regard for appearances would be highly beneficial.

We enclose herewith a copy of a report made by a sub-committee of the Citizens Committee, upon the available supply of disinfectants.

Although beyond the strict limits of the subject referred to us, as the action proposed is widespread and radical, all information and suggestions available should be obtained, and the committee suggest the advisability of holding a special open meeting of the Board, at which the medical fraternity of the town be especially invited to attend, and where a more general expression of public sentiment can be obtained than has been obtained by this committee. Respectfully submitted,

L. A. THURSTON.

J. K. SMITH.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

HONOLULU (H. I.), Sept. 16th. To the Citizens Sanitary and Relief Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed to ascertain what quantity of disinfectants could be obtained in Honolulu beg to report that we have made careful inquiry, and find that there is no lime available at present.

The thirty barrels on hand with the Board of Health authorities are required as a reserve for special use and will have to be returned to the party from which they were borrowed out of the 150 barrels which are expected to arrive shortly by sailing vessel. From fifty to ninety barrels will be the probable output from the burning at the lime kiln.

Any quantity of commercial sulphuric acid is available. 45,000 lbs. of 10 per cent. solution and 10,000 lbs. per day additional. 200 lbs. sulphate of zinc. 700 lbs. blue stone. 150 lbs. Oxalic acid. 1000 lbs. brimstone. 800 lbs. powdered sulphur. 75 lbs. nitrate of lead. A large amount of disinfecting lime and creolin. 25 lbs. permanganate of potash. 12 1/2 lbs. bichloride of mercury.

The majority of the physicians consulted by the committee recommend the last mentioned (bichloride of mercury) as the only disinfectant valuable for such a disinfecting wash as could be required for cleansing walls and floors, although a number of them considered sulphuric acid, disinfectine, creoline, crude carbolic acid and permanganate of potash as good.

A. V. GEAR, HENRY SMITH, Committee.

The President thought Honolulu was not out of the woods yet, although it seemed that the disease was checked. It was to be hoped that no new cases of cholera would appear. If the report could be carried out it should be done at once. Everything was being done to stamp out the disease. The opinions of medical men were to the effect that cases might appear in a week or two, and if conditions were neglected the epidemic might be renewed. It was a big undertaking to carry out the recommendations of the committee, but it should be done as near as possible. He believed that it would take more than one day to clean the city as outlined in the report, and if more than one day was necessary then two days should be set apart for the work. Business should be suspended for the time and everybody go to house-cleaning with the co-operation of the citizens and authorities. It was to be regretted that there was not more lime in the city for purposes of disinfection. Perhaps it would be best to go ahead with what was available rather than wait. It was the duty of every citizen to do all possible to rout out the cholera.

Dr. Emerson believed that half a loaf was better than no bread. It was of the opinion that work should be commenced at once and with what material was available.

President Smith added that the inspection and cleaning of the city should be attended to while the inspectors were at work. A great deal of hard work had been accomplished by those doing the duty and at great personal inconvenience, for which he believed the people were duly grateful. The work of the Sanitary Committee and inspectors could not be too highly endorsed.

Dr. Wood asked how far the present supply of lime would go if used only in the infected districts. Mr. Thurston said there would not be less than 200 houses in the infected districts that needed attention—part of them were dilapidated, but the major portion were of frame and roughly boarded. In China town most all the buildings were rough and needed whitewashing very badly.

Dr. Smith thought that the present supply of lime should be used only in the houses of the natives where the cholera had a peeped. Better let Chinatown rest a while; present supply of lime will about complete the interior of the houses used by the natives and where the germs originated.

Mr. Lansing said it was an odd proceeding to have the Board order a general house cleaning. He had not heard of such procedure before.

President Smith thought none of the families would object to assisting the Board in carrying out the order. He believed in making it mandatory and see that it was done. There should be no distinction; everybody to be treated alike.

Rev. Sereno Bishop wished to demur to that portion of the committee's report regarding District 20, part of which he was an inspector. He did not believe that portion—a lane running from the Fort Street School and along which several natives resided—should be declared infected. There was not the least infection there and none had been spoken of.

Mr. Thurston explained that it was not the intention of the committee to do an injustice in the matter mentioned by Mr. Bishop. Application had been made to Mr. Marsden for natural boundaries.

Rev. Bishop wished to call the attention of the Board to the fact that some hardships might be inflicted in the matter of declaring a general cleaning up. For instance, he and his wife were aged people, employed no help, and were not able to perform that kind of work. He did not believe the Board could carry out such an order, and it was manifestly unjust to do so; some discretion should be made in the matter.

It was pointed out that if Mr. Bishop was not able to do the kind of work mentioned, it was a very simple matter to employ someone else to do it.

President Smith believed no petty question should hinder the work to be carried out. If by carrying out the recommendations of the committee the danger of infection would be lessened and an epidemic averted, every one should put their shoulders to the wheel and carry it out.

Dr. Wood, in moving adoption of the committee's report, spoke of the danger of cholera being carried in infected clothing. The germs would live several weeks in damp places, on damp carpets and matting. Cleaning the houses thoroughly would result in killing the germs, which would go a long way in stamping out the disease; the problem would then be confined to earth and water. Experiments were being made regarding both of these. The doctor told how cholera germs might be transmitted to different localities by persons carrying the infection on bare feet. He heartily favored carrying out the report of the committee and believed it should be done at once.

Rev. Birnie was favorably impressed by what had been told about the Hawaiians co-operating in the work of cleaning.

Mr. Wight favored two days in which to carry out the work instead of one. He did not believe there was any inclination on the part of employers of labor to deduct wages from those who assisted in the movement.

As a further protection it might be safe to fumigate the business houses during the period of suspension of trade. Several parties infected with cholera had circulated throughout the city before going to the cholera hospital, and through this means the infection might have been carried to different stores.

Dr. Smith suggested that the inspectors be instructed to ascertain how many houses needed thorough fumigation and whitewashing, especially those inhabited by natives. Different kinds of disinfectants could be used on other houses.

President Smith favored the suggestion that the inspectors make reports of the infected districts and action be taken on their recommendations.

Mr. Thurston was positive that the most important thing to be avoided was discrimination. The natives were more than anxious to have their houses cleaned and whitewashed at the expense of the Government. They would be disappointed if lime was not furnished for the purpose; the natives would render all the assistance possible in carrying out the work.

Replying to a question of Mr. Kinney as to how long the tabu on fish would remain in force, Dr. Day said he was not prepared at the moment to say, but thought it would not be so long as thirty days after the disease had been wiped out.

On motion of Dr. Wood the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Concerning the public meeting of the Board, as mentioned in the report, Mr. Thurston believed it imperative to secure the co-operation of the people and the entire community. Such a course would have a tendency to carry the work out more thoroughly, which was earnestly desired.

In this connection President Smith paid the members of the Board and physicians who had co-operated with them a very high compliment. All the physicians in the city—with three or four exceptions—had worked day and night to assist in stamping out the epidemic. They had sacrificed time, money, practice and health in the public service. When the cholera first made its appearance, President Smith stated that special and personal invitation had been given to all the physicians to co-operate with the Board. Since that time, himself and others of the Board had called upon and personally requested all the physicians to assist. He was very glad to invite them and have their assistance. It was to the honor and credit of the physicians that had done their duty nobly that a great public calamity had been averted. Cholera is a calamity and has a great claim on many victims, notwithstanding all that had been done. While he would be pleased to have the assistance of every one during the epidemic, the Board did not intend being hampered by any one.

After considerable discussion as to what days to set apart for the cleaning up of the city and a public meeting of the Board, it was decided to hold the meeting today (Wednesday), at 3 p. m.

On motion of Dr. Smith a committee, consisting of Joseph Marsden, W. E. Rowell, A. V. Gear, W. A. Kinney, Dr. J. K. Smith, G. W. Smith and Dr. Brodie, were appointed to formulate plans for the work and make a report at the meeting today.

President Smith said that he very much desired to put Dr. Brodie on the committee if he would consent to serve. The Board had been unsuccessful in securing his co-operation so far.

Mr. Rowell asked permission of the Board to start the dredger at work in the harbor. There was about ten days' work needed to finish the place where work had ceased. It was thought best not to grant the request.

MEETING OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE. The committee appointed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health to formulate plans for a general cleaning up of the city met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms last night.

It was decided to request each inspector of the districts which are wholly, or in part infected, to furnish the number of houses in such infected portions, giving approximately their sizes and need of whitewashing; also to designate the most convenient point in each upon from which whitewash and disinfectants can be distributed.

A two per cent. solution of sulphuric acid will be the disinfectant to be used in the infected houses, or portions that cannot be whitewashed.

DREAD DISEASE IS CHECKED.

One Case Developed in Cholera Hospital Yesterday.

CAME FROM INFECTED DISTRICT.

Looks as if Honolulu is to be Freed the Scourge—Case Reported in Hospital Monday Died Yesterday—Board of Health Hopeful of Early Eradication.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

The cholera situation continues in its encouraging aspect. Not a single case was taken from the city up to midnight last night. The situation at the hospital, as reference to the official bulletin will show, is one that the physicians in charge can well be proud of. With the citizens working energetically on the outside for the complete suppression of cholera, and the physicians' aid in the hospital for the cure of those who have already taken the disease, Honolulu will soon be able to breathe a sigh of relief that the black cloud which has been hovering over it for so many days has passed away entirely.

ONE NEW CASE. The only new case of cholera yesterday was that of

PAKELE, a resident of Kapalama, taken sick at 3 a. m. and reported at 8 a. m. while in quarantine at the cholera hospital.

W. KEEPI, who was brought in from the corner of King and Liliha streets at 1 p. m. Monday, died yesterday at 1:40 a. m.

NUMBER OF CASES.

Previously reported..... 83
For 24 hours ending midnight..... 0
New cases to date..... 1

Total..... 84

REPORTED.

Reported soon after taken sick..... 48
When dying..... 19
After death..... 16

Total..... 84

LIVING.

Completely recovered..... 22
In hospital to date..... 3

Total..... 25

DEATHS.

Previously reported..... 58
For 24 hours ending midnight..... 0
Deaths to date..... 1

Total..... 84

NATIONALITY.

Native Hawaiians..... 74
Port Hawaiians..... 3
Europeans..... 5
Chinese..... 1
Japanese..... 1

Total..... 84

Flood's Cured

After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



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Flood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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WHITE-WOOD LUMBER.

Spokes, all sizes; Saven Wheels,

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Bent Rims from 1 to 24 inches,

Dump-Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles,

Double Trees, Single Trees,

Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes,

And a Full Assortment of

Trimmers' Materials,

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron,

KIDNAPPED BY MASKED MEN.

Frank Godfrey Treated to Tar and Feathers Last Night.

PISTOL PUT IN J. W. JONES' FACE.

Defamatory Remarks Made by the Victim Against the Board of Health Thought to be the Cause of the Attack Black Eye and Bruised About Body.

The first case of tar and feathers in Honolulu for some years, if not the first, was carried out last night by four or five determined, but unknown individuals, the victim being Frank Godfrey, well known in this city, on the other islands, and at the Coast.

So far as can be gathered, the causes that led up to the affair emanated from remarks made by Godfrey concerning experiences of his while in the cholera hospital undergoing treatment for that disease. Ever since Godfrey was released from the hospital he has assiduously circulated false and damaging reports about people being buried alive at that place, or fumigated with lime before death. Following these reports, which have been circulated freely by Godfrey, came the anonymous circulars in the Hawaiian language posted on several street corners. The circulars reiterated in a measure the charges made by Godfrey. Whether there is any evidence as to his connection with the circulars is not known, but there can be no doubt as to the remarks credited to him about what he is supposed to have seen while at the cholera hospital.

That Godfrey circulated these damaging and at once false statements can be fully substantiated. No later than a couple of days ago he told Mr. Thurston about the matter. That gentleman told him plainly that he was a falsifier, at the same time admonishing him to desist from further circulation of such remarks. In replying to the conversation by Godfrey, Mr. Thurston said that everybody was working for a common purpose and against the strongest of enemies, except he (Godfrey), who was doing all he could to stir up strife of all kinds. Some sagacious advice was given the party by Mr. Thurston.

The numerous statements by Godfrey having come to the knowledge of the Citizens Sanitary Committee, Secretary McStocker requested Godfrey to call at headquarters and make explanation. He was seen on the street yesterday afternoon by Walter Jones, and informed of the matter. Later, after having seen Captain McStocker, Godfrey met Jones on Merchant street and told about the conversation with McStocker. It seems that an appointment was made with McStocker for Godfrey to call at sanitary headquarters during last evening. He did so, and had a short talk with the secretary, Judge Cooper and others being present. A further meeting was arranged for the next day, and Godfrey departed.

As he came down stairs from the office of Secretary McStocker, he met Walter Jones passing along. Jones was on his way to the water front to attend to some special important public duty. Godfrey desired to explain about the reports, and requested to walk with Jones in the direction mentioned. There was no objection made by Mr. Jones. When they reached the street leading off Fort, just below Hackfeld's, a halt was made. Godfrey hesitated about going further. Replying to a question as to the locality Jones was going, Godfrey desired to accompany him. Just as this decision was reached, a hack came dashing up and nearly ran over the two men. When the vehicle came to a stop, Godfrey was standing near the rear wheels. Quick as a flash, a man masked by having a handkerchief over his face, jumped from the hack and made a dash at Godfrey. Jones sang out and wanted to know what was the matter. No reply was given, and Jones started toward Godfrey. At this, another man, masked in the same manner as above, sprang from the hack and pushed a revolver under the nose of Jones. While this was going on, Godfrey was caught and bundled into the hack without ceremony, and the vehicle dashed away in the direction of the Kinau wharf.

Jones ran as fast as he could to Nolte's restaurant and telephoned the police of what occurred, and, with the officers, searched the entire water front for the bold abductors and their victim, but no signs of either could be found. After placing the matter in the hands of the police Jones proceeded to transact his business, taking a carriage this time for the purpose. Afterward he returned home, and here entered his knowledge of the affair.

In the meantime the police were diligently at work looking for Godfrey and the parties who kidnapped him. Before he could be found, however, Charles Everett, a Custom House guard, saw a hideous-looking object appear from the lumber yard near the old Custom House and telephoned the station house. Captain Scott and some other officers repaired to the scene and found Godfrey. His clothes had been torn from his person and he was covered with a thick coat of tar and feathers. Guiding the officers to a spot in the lumber yard near the water front, Godfrey told how he had been maltreated.

The only clothing on the unfortunate man was a small piece of a shirt on the wrist, around which was tied a long piece of rope. At the place where the tar and feathers was done was found four whitewash brushes covered with tar, and a pillow of feathers. These were taken possession of, and, with Godfrey, taken to the police station. On arriving there two policemen scrubbed diligently for some time, and finally succeeded in cleaning the tar and feathers off the victim and, after a suit of clothes having

been secured from his home, the man was taken there in a hack.

While at police headquarters and undergoing a hard scrubbing Godfrey talked freely about the matter, but said he could not identify any of the parties. He vouched for the information that the men maltreated him shamefully, and after tarring and feathering him, placed a rope made of a handkerchief around the neck and hung him to a tree. Thinking that he had been done for, the men cut him down before leaving.

Godfrey bore a rather dilapidated appearance, one eye being black and bruises about the chest. He claims that he was beaten into insensibility, and as a consequence could not give a clear account of what occurred.

VOICE FROM KAUAI EXPLAINS.

Why People of the Other Islands Are So Careful.

Honolulu People Should be Quarantined as Long as Beliege Passengers. Not Well Equipped.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 10th instant you have an editorial censuring people of the island of Hawaii for their efforts in trying to keep away the cholera, and say that "The Board of Health has had the other islands under consideration as carefully as it had the island of Oahu," and "is in a better position to judge of the best course to take than those in the remote districts," and that for the people of Hawaii "to suspect for a moment that their friends in Honolulu would allow them to be put in jeopardy, is in the nature of an insult," and that all the above applies equally to the people of Kauai and Maui.

Now I arise to make a few remarks in defense of the people of Kauai and the "other islands." If the Board of Health of Honolulu requires passengers from an infected port of Japan to be quarantined until eighteen days have elapsed from the time of their departure from said infected port before they are set at liberty in Honolulu, why should we people on the other islands be denied the same protection in regard to passengers arriving from cholera-ridden Honolulu? Again, if the Board of Health will give passengers and steamers a clean bill of health after only a five days quarantine and allow them to leave for the other islands, why did they keep the Beliege passengers so long in quarantine when she arrived with a clean bill of health?

And, anyway, if the Board of Health is so all-wise, how did they come to allow the cholera in Honolulu at all? You've got it there, notwithstanding the precautions they took, and which precautions you, Mr. Editor, and some others in Honolulu, seem to wish to deny to us. It seems to me it is the province of the Board of Health to encourage (and compel) people to take sanitary precautions rather than to discourage them, and a little over-zealousness should be excused and overlooked rather than condemned.

It is the unanimous sentiment on this island that we should have as strong or even more stringent quarantine protection than is demanded by all civilized foreign countries. You took the usual precautions, and you have the disease. If we were all civilized and intelligent, the usual restrictions would, perhaps, do but, with ignorant natives among us, more is necessary, as you in Honolulu know to your cost. And the great majority of a plantation population consists of ignorant natives, Chinese and Japanese, with only one doctor in the district.

You insinuate or intimate that the wisdom of Honolulu should be all-sufficient for us of the other islands. Now, we in Kauai believe that the Board of Health, if left alone, has no objections to our helping them keep this disease away from this island, but we also believe that pressure has been brought to bear on them by the merchants, agents and steamship companies of Honolulu, who don't want business to come to a standstill. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and we intend to help the Board of Health keep the cholera away from us. If the people of Honolulu have such an immense interest in our welfare, we can assure them that we have a still greater interest in it. You got the scourge in spite of your wisdom and your precautions; now, don't blame us if we try to avoid the same fate.

Of course, a strict quarantine is a hardship, but we are the sufferers; and, if we can stand it, we think the Honolulu people can. And when we of the other islands can't stand it any longer, and want to ease up on it a little, we will let you know. In conclusion, I would say that Kauai people have sympathy and admiration for the Board of Health in their time of pilikia, and hope they will be able to speedily stamp out the dread disease.

Yours truly,
ALOHA AINA.
Lihue, Kauai, Sept. 13, 1895.

PECULIAR FUMIGATION.

Kohala Resident Expresses His Opinion of Citizens' Meeting.

MR. EDITOR:—If the resolutions passed by the residents of Kohala in convocation last Monday night assembled at the courthouse discuss measures of protection against invasion from cholera are faithfully executed, you will by this mail be in receipt of a copy of the same for publication.

The specific purpose for which the meeting was called, namely, the consideration of what stand should be taken concerning the landing of passengers and freight from a steamer that was expected from Honolulu, was smothered by the precipitate introduction of a set of general resolutions and the determination of a majority of those who were present, to pass them. As a number of attendants wended their way homeward with a sense of having been mightily humbugged and accomplished nothing, advantage is taken of this early opportunity to assure them that such was not the case, for, will or nil, as is customary at all such meetings in this locality, since the question is never raised nor put to vote, the patri-

otic volunteers for the protection of the public health were subjected, during the two and a half hours session of that meeting, to as thorough a process of fumigation as would be prescribed by a practitioner of the most heroic methods; a process, which having been practiced once in times past, by its devotees for the mere pleasure of it, well known tradition assures us was found to be an effective protection against the rapacious desires of people who were possessed of cannibalistic propensities.

Surely such a powerful antidote should be equally protective against the encroachment of other dread maladies besides cannibalism, and as thoroughly saturated carriers have taken it from one end of the district to the other, its residents may rest reasonably assured of immunity from the dangers that might attend the landing of freight or passengers from even Cholera-dom itself.

ONE OF THE FUMIGATED.
Kohala, Sept. 14, 1895.

CENSUS OF THE CITY.

Citizens Sanitary Committee Furnish Some Valuable Data.

By the expenditure of considerable time and much hard work a complete census of the city has been made by the Citizens Sanitary Committee. Following are the figures:

District	Hawaiians	Chinese	Japanese	Portuguese	Other Foreigners	Total
1	833	312	35	31	139	1,351
2	947	270	15	121	88	1,441
3	1,131	844	240	250	169	2,634
4	1,011	345	219	1,181	763	3,519
5	3,351	1,839	108	8	21	5,327
6	108	446	127	11	404	1,096
7	302	100	44	17	464	927
8	884	122	20	232	142	1,390
9	674	383	135	270	470	1,932
10	640	620	102	68	267	1,697
11	190	75	20	7	7	299
12	67	47	10	124
13	347	304	49	248	117	1,065
14	256	113	176	124	552	1,221
15	321	129	7	200	6	663
16	402	217	49	144	180	992
17	353	114	34	73	163	737
18	659	267	78	236	115	1,355
19	179	136	6	14	11	346
20	416	79	14	807	104	1,320
21	374	1,262	531	8	21	2,191
Total	10,419	7,522	2,069	3,845	4,208	28,061

Belgie Surgeon Resigns.

Dr. Bowie, surgeon on the Belgie, and who made a report to the authorities here, naming heart disease as the cause of death of the three Chinese who died coming over—and thought to have been the means of bringing the cholera to Honolulu—resigned his position immediately on arrival of the Belgie at San Francisco.

Bicycle Digest.

The Bicycle has established itself. It is an institution. Though it has become a necessity of modern life, it has not ceased to be a source of pleasure and those who ride it for business purposes still find their greatest enjoyment in the saddle.

Taking it for granted that you have decided to ride, and naturally want the best wheel for your money, we wish to point out to you some of the superior features of the BARNES' SPECIAL.

One taking and distinctive feature of the Barnes' wheel, is the method of brazing the frame joint. When a Bicycle is reinforced from the outside it resembles a sore thumb with a rag around it—an apt but homely simile. Our joint is not a sore thumb. The connections are punched from steel formed into pieces of such shape that they encircle one tube, rendering it doubly strong and project therefrom to form a stud at the desired angle over which the adjoining tube can be fitted and brazed firmly. The steel connections are secured on each side by secondary pieces, and all of them brazed as one piece serve as a pointed reinforcement to the second tube.

Bearings—First quality tool steel hardened and ground to such a degree that there is no possibility of their becoming worn. On such grounds as these fair, frank and honorable we solicit the patronage of the bicycle riding public. An examination will prove that they are all we claim for them.

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A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases, after physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded in this or any age.

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A Large Invoice

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Tobacconists.

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Are just in receipt of Large Importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

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SUCH AS Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.,

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A Full Assortment. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans, etc.

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HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

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AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

GEORGE CAVENAGH, Agent, Alakea Street.

P. S.—By the above-named process one to twenty tons of ice per day can be turned out at comparatively small cost.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

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FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash & Kainit

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Single and Double Harness and Saddles of All Descriptions.

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

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Under his personal supervision.

No machine-made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of Chambray, Sponges, Combs, Brushes, Oils, Dressing Soap, etc., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.

R. B. BOWLER, the Comptroller of the United States Treasury, has decided not to pay the sugar bounties. He holds that the law making the appropriation is unconstitutional. If this decision is sustained by the courts, the tariff on sugar will probably be maintained by the Republicans.

THE last filibuster story comes from Chicago. Advice does not state whether the bandits are coming "all rail" to Honolulu or by the way of the North Pole. If this thing keeps on we may expect to hear of an expedition being fitted out in Labrador to sail around Cape Horn and pick up recruits on the way.

WHILE there may not be "any particular danger" in the Chinese wash houses in their present location, it cannot be said that this public eyesore adds to the attractions of the city or that it is conducive to a good sanitary condition. The public will be quite as relieved when the wash houses, in their present condition, are put out of existence as it was when the fish market was reduced to smoldering ruins.

WITHOUT exception, the most idiotic thing that has appeared in print during the last few weeks is the request from a collection of individuals, apparently lacking in gray brain fibre, for the members of the Board of Health to resign. The Board has the confidence of the community, notwithstanding a difference of opinion may have been expressed at some of the meetings—even doctors disagree. Swapping horses in the middle of the stream would be good common sense compared with such a move.

EVERY sympathizer with the Yankee yachtsmen will join in the jubilee over the success of the Defender, yet there is an undoubted popular feeling that the victory would have been more satisfactory had the second race been won by a clear show of heels rather than on technicalities of racing rules. The English will probably feel dissatisfied and a good many Americans will share their dissatisfaction. The fact that the cup still remains on this side of the Atlantic will however cover a multitude of sins in the American mind.

THE city council of New Orleans recently adopted plans and voted \$8,000,000 for the construction of a new and complete system of sewerage. It will probably take four or five years to complete the work, but within a year or two a good portion of the dangerous features of the present system will be done away with. The city has evidently been courting disease long enough and is now ready to pay a handsome price to secure greater immunity from epidemics resulting from poor sanitation. A penny saved is by no means a penny earned when the money is withheld from improvements in sanitary conditions.

THE fears that the sensational papers of the United States would exaggerate the meagre reports carried by the Monowai were fortunately unfounded, for all of which the people of this country will be duly grateful. If the later reports sent out by the Australia are handled in an equally sensible manner, the injury done the country abroad will not reach the monumental figures that have been pictured in the public mind. If all reports can be kept within the limits of strict truth there is very good reason to believe that the people abroad will continue to hold a very fair opinion of us.

LAW SET AT NAUGHT.

On Tuesday evening this community was treated to an example of border-life barbarity, which, although treated in a more or less humorous manner in the town gossip, can be regarded as nothing more or less than an indecent blot on the good name of the city, to say nothing of the laws of the land. It makes no difference how extending the circumstances may have been or how richly the members of the self-appointed vigilance committee may have considered their victim deserved punishment, there is absolutely no argument that can be brought forward that will save the men implicated in this tar and feathering party from the odium of cowardice and an utter lack of those qualities which go to make up a respected citizen.

If this city has come to a point where personal or public wrongs are to be redressed by vigilance committees and white cap parties, it is time the people began to look about themselves and adopt vigorous treatment for some of the individuals within our borders. The whole affair smacks of the semi-civilization in districts where law and order is a theoretical generality—a good thing to talk about but seldom brought into practice. If a person makes himself obnoxious to the public or any select class of individuals, the ways and means for bringing him to account are amply sufficient without going back to the heathenish and cowardly methods of border ruffians. The law must be respected at any cost and in the present instance the only thing left for the authorities to do is to ferret out the perpetrators of the deed and bring the law to bear in such a manner that this outrage which is among the first of its kind, shall without question be the last.

TWENTIETH CENTURY WOMEN.

Lady Somerset forecasts a remarkably bright future for the women of the twentieth century and feels assured that they will win their highest laurels in the realms of government. She further states that during the coming century some of the most eminent lights in statescraft and diplomacy will arise from what is now known as the weaker sex. The picture she portrays is withal a most happy one notwithstanding it has a strong theoretical tinge. There are plenty of second-rate statesmen whose places might be filled by some of the level-headed women even of the present day, but it is quite as probable that the general run of twentieth century women will be satisfied with the position of those of the nineteenth century, of wielding the power behind the throne without entering into the rush and brawl of active politics.

The New York Tribune touches upon many of the truths of woman's possibilities when it says: "The best thing to be hoped for is that as the years advance woman will have increased opportunities of doing all the good work that lies in her to do, unfettered by any social or conventional restraints; and this freedom is broadening around her day by day. She is not really fenced out of any field of effort proper to her. She is already free to sit and speak and vote in some Legislatures, and sometimes does so, but so far has hardly justified Lady Somerset's high expectations of her. Time may expand her capabilities, but she is likely to do in the twentieth century much as she did in the nineteenth—that is, rear the generations and nurture and instruct them. That is the main work appointed to her by time and destiny; a highly attractive one to most of her sex, which they are not likely to intermit in favor of more ambitious forms of effort. Those inclined to choose the latter should and will have a free field, and much favor; but if they should at last find out that it is best to leave to men some of the heavier burdens in public as in private life, it would show that they had reached a plane of wisdom not always illustrated in these prophecies of other forthgivings."

CAPTAIN MAHAN, who tells of his experience in modern naval warfare in the August number of the Century, says that Farragut's opinion that "the best defence against the enemy is a well directed fire from your own guns" is vindicated. Offence is more important than defence, and the most effective form of offence is against the crew and not the ship. The ship may be hurt by heavy guns but the crew suffers more from the small rapid firing guns. "The rapid-firing gun of moderate calibre has just now fairly established its position as the greatest offensive power in naval warfare." Captain Mahan is so thoroughly convinced of the effectiveness of rapid firing that he is inclined to approve of the risk taken in keeping a supply of loose ammunition on deck near the guns. The Yalu battle was considered drawn. Summed up broadly, it presents the successful resistance of two ships, armored, with a joint displacement of 15,000 tons, to five ships, partly protected, of 19,000 tons. This agrees with the general teachings of warfare, that force concentrated under one command is more efficient than that disseminated among several. What enabled the Japanese to draw the fight was their forty-five quick-firing guns in opposition to the slow fire of eight 12-inch guns. Regarding the question between heavy armor and heavy guns, the Yalu fight declares for armor. Commander McGiffin says that the Chinese ironclads were struck by dozens of armor-piercing projectiles from the 13-inch Canet guns of the Japanese and from the 10-inch Armstrong guns, but not a single shot penetrated more than four inches.

QUARANTINE AND COMMON SENSE.

One of our numerous island correspondents wants to know why, if Honolulu requires an eighteen day quarantine for steerage passengers from the Orient, an objection should be made when the people of Kauai, for instance, demand an eighteen day quarantine of all passengers coming from Honolulu. Very likely this query appears sound sense in the minds of those who have not stopped to think or to study into the quarantine regulations of the general run of civilized nations. The eighteen days quarantine in vogue at this port is required as a guard against smallpox, and is in fact the longest term of quarantine required for any of the list of contagious diseases. In the United States the quarantine period for smallpox is placed at fourteen days.

For the benefit of some of the residents of the other islands who are establishing regulations peculiar to themselves, we quote the following from the quarantine laws and regulations issued by the United States Treasury Department:

"Steerage passengers coming from cholera-infected districts must be detained five days in suitable houses or barracks located where there is no danger from infection, and all baggage disinfected as hereinafter provided; the said period of five days to begin only after the bathing of the passengers, disinfection of all their baggage and apparel, removal of all food brought with them, and isolation from others not so treated."

"Prior to sailing from ports infected with cholera, each passenger of the cabin class should produce satisfactory evidence as to his exact place of abode during the five days immediately preceding embarkation, and if it appears that he or his baggage has been exposed to contagion such passenger should be detained such length of time as shall be deemed necessary by the inspecting officer, and the baggage be disinfected."

"Should cholera break out in the barracks or houses in which the passengers are undergoing the five days isolation, no passengers from said house or barracks should embark until five days isolation from the last case and a repetition of the sanitary measures previously taken."

From the foregoing it will be noted that five days is the limit of the quarantine period, also that our Board of Health in dealing with cabin passengers for the other islands has followed out the regulations which the United States lays down for steerage passengers, or in other words it has taken every precaution prescribed by modern science. The same strict regulations have been observed in dealing with what little freight is allowed to go from this port. The people of Hawaii, Maui or Kauai

cannot do more, nor will the restrictions they have seen fit to place on freight and passenger traffic secure greater immunity from infection. At the present writing, residents of North and South Kona seem to be about the only ones who have not lost their heads, and it will pay some of the leading lights of the other districts to make notes from the proceedings of the North Kona public meeting and paste them in their hats.

STEAMERS THAT PASS US.

The manner in which the captains of the through steamers are treating the people of this country has reached a point where it is about time for righteous indignation to assert itself and find out where we stand. For a second time one of the through steamers has passed this port without taking the mails and Hawaii is practically shut up in a box for another month. We are aware that every captain has orders to fight shy of infected ports, and that they are in duty bound to take proper care of passengers and the property of the company, but at the same time it must be admitted that even the people of an infected port are worthy of some consideration. No fault can be found with a refusal to take freight or passengers, but a failure to take mails, thereby completely cutting off communication with the outside world, is quite another thing. There may be danger in carrying fumigated mails from an infected port, but certain it is that it is not a matter of sufficient gravity to be given attention in the United States quarantine regulations. Whatever company or quarantine regulations may be, no captain, company or country has a moral right to turn away from another captain, company or country when it is possible that their assistance may be of vital importance. Nothing serious resulted from the passing of the Monowai and we trust the same may be true of the Alameda but the good fortune of the past is no guarantee for the future. It was the intention of the Government to send orders by the Alameda for fumigating apparatus of which the city is sadly in need. This order is now delayed for fully two weeks and possibly longer. If there is no relief from this turning aside of common carriers, it will pay the country to send some of the island steamers to San Francisco.

FEED FROM PORTLAND.

Direct Communication Desired With the Hawaiian Islands. Considerable quantities of barley, bran, oats and hay are being shipped from Portland to the Hawaiian Islands, where there is an extensive market for such articles, which has been chiefly supplied from San Francisco. A great number of animals are used on the sugar plantations. For instance, one sugar grower works several hundred mules and raises no feed for them, as it pays him better to raise sugar cane and buy feed. Oats are very cheap in this market now, 20 cents per bushel being about the average price, but some sell for less, and good, clean heavy white oats bring as high as 25 cents for shipment. Owing to the Altmore not touching at Honolulu, a lot of hay and similar stuff has been shipped by the Signal to Vancouver, B. C., to be forwarded to Honolulu by the Australian steamer. Some 600 tons of hay alone have been shipped from here to the islands during the past month. California once had no timothy hay to speak of, but now considerable quantities find their way to San Francisco from the Northern countries. It is not so good for shipping as the Oregon hay. Being so dry, the same weight cannot be compressed into so small a bulk, and the freight will cost more per ton. Portland is sadly in need of communication with the Hawaiian Islands. There is a market for hay and grain for feed there which could be better supplied from Oregon than anywhere else.—Portland Oregonian.

Cholera Kills Many.

LONDON, August 29.—A Shanghai dispatch to the London Chronicle says official reports show that there have been 40,000 deaths from cholera in Peking during the present month.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUDD FEARS CHOLERA.

May Reach California Through Mexico—Letter of State Board.

STOCKTON, Sept. 2.—Governor Budd was worried today on account of the scare occasioned by the report of the cholera epidemic in Hawaii. The emergency fund, which the Governor alone can call into use when there is fear of an epidemic, will be used to defray the expenses of a special meeting of the State Board of Health, which the Governor has authorized Dr. Ruggles to call in his name.

The Chief Executive told his physician this morning that he was not worried about the possibility of the disease coming into the State through San Francisco, for at that point is to be found a complete quarantine service, but he does fear that the scourge, if it is severe in Honolulu, will find its way into California through Mexico, where it is said the most lax quarantine laws are in force.

MEETING OF STATE BOARD.

At a recent special meeting of the California State Board of Health held to determine what course to take regarding the possibility of a scourge of Asiatic cholera, the secretary was instructed to send the following letter to U. S. Surgeon General Wyman at Washington, D. C.:

"I am directed by the California State Board of Health to communicate to you that it is currently reported that Asiatic cholera prevails in several Oriental ports having steam communication with United States Pacific ports, and that it prevails also at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, a foothold having been recently obtained in that port through passenger travel by steamer from China and Japan."

"Should this general and unofficial information be corroborated by consular reports, it is deemed advisable that the government should declare such Oriental and island ports infected, and proceed to establish such quarantine against them as shall insure compliance with the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States."

Zealandia May Come.

A private letter by the Coptic stated that the Zealandia might come down instead of the Australia, as repairs to be made on the latter would require more time than was at first expected. From reports gathered here the Zealandia is in no condition for sea.

Messrs. Irwin & Co., agents of the Oceanic Company, knew nothing of the change.

A FEW INCHES OF PLAIN ENGLISH.

NOWADAYS men are doing all sorts of wonders by means of electricity, both in mechanics and in chemistry. I see by the papers that they expect to be able to produce real diamonds by it. Perhaps they may, marvels never cease. But we will wait till they do before we crow over that job. Up to this time, anyway, everything that is both valuable and useful is the fruit of hard work. Even diamonds are mostly got out of rocky mines. And, within reasonable limits, it is good for us to have to work. Ten shillings honestly earned is better for a man than twenty in shape of a legacy.

The best condition of things for any country would be when fair wages could be earned straight along, without loss or deduction for any reason. But in the present shape of human affairs this is impossible. Whose fault it is we cannot now discuss.

One source of loss, however, is plain enough, and some remedy for it ought to be found. In England and Wales every working man averages ten days of illness per year, making the total loss of wages from this cause about £16,000,000 a year. We are talking of the average, you see. But inasmuch as all working-men are not ill every year, this average does not fairly show the suffering and loss of those who are ill. In any given year many will lose no time at all, while others may lose individually from ten days to six months each. No charity, no savings, no income from clubs, etc., can make up for this—even in money alone to say nothing of the pain and the misery.

It was now July—summer time, when life to the healthy is so pleasant and full of hope. At this time my sister-in-law got from Mr. Linvill (Stebbing) a medicine that I had not tried yet. After having used one bottle I felt better, and when I had used the second I was cured, and have not lost an hour's work since."

The reader will notice that between the date of his letter there is an interval of four years. We may, therefore, infer that his cure was real and permanent. The medicine, by the way, was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It is not likely he will forget its name nor what it did for him. His disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, the deadly enemy of every labouring man or woman under the sun, no matter what they work at or work with—hands, brains, or both.

Is it necessary to draw a "moral"—school-book style—from these facts? No, it is not. We have talked plain English, and that is enough.

Timely Topics

September 18, 1895.



The rapid development of the killing power of weapons has been a source of great expense to various governments during the last fifteen years.

Such progress has been made in the development of small arms, that ten men armed with modern rifles, equal in fighting efficiency five or six times their numbers armed in the old style.

The new armament as put in operation in the Chinese-Japan war showed a tremendous destructive power, but as yet the most terrible and most modern contrivances of battle have not received practical tests in actual conflict. The new Maxim gun, it is said, practically means that two armies equipped with these weapons and placed opposite each other, would destroy one another almost at the first discharge.

This is magnificent, but it is not war. The logical conclusion would be the disarmament of the world, but it is doubtful whether such a happy issue will be reached, until experience has demonstrated the actual necessity for the preservation of the numerical balance of sexes among civilized nations.

Still the world moves on, still the progress of science forces its way to the front; the manufacturers are gradually but surely reaching their acme of perfection at tremendous strides, as is demonstrated today in the manufacture of articles for the emancipation of manhood from the more enervating of labors.

We ask no higher tribute to the popularity of the MONARCH WHEELS, than to the fact that while we have had cholera raging in our midst and unless we used more than ordinary precautions we might place ourselves liable to contraction of the disease, we have kept on selling Monarch bicycles.

If people whose life hangs in the balance can afford to invest in a bicycle in order that they may enjoy the few passing hours that are left to them, it illustrates very forcibly the high opinion they hold of a MONARCH BICYCLE.

The race is not always to the swift may be a fact, but if you have a good start and mount, the chances are ten to one in your favor. The MONARCH and TRIBUNE BICYCLES are the best desirable mounts.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.
Opposite Spaulding's Bank,
307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Last quotation of sugar was 3.35.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Suhr left by the Coptic for Japan.

Nine passengers arrived by the brig W. G. Irwin.

The tents at Camp Wayson, Government building grounds, have increased to seven.

The Arlington gambling cases were finished yesterday. All defendants succeeded in getting off.

The flag over the American consulate was flying last night, the janitor for the nonce failing to take it down when closing.

Putnam's Cherry Cough Comfort is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds and kindred complaints. Sold by the Hobron Drug Company.

The ladies of the Hawaiian Relief Society have received about 400 tins for poi and meat, in answer to their local in this paper a few days ago.

Masters of all ships and vessels should avoid using the water of the harbor for washing decks, bathing or other purposes. Fresh water only should be used.

The Molokai fishermen who were detained here on account of cholera will be given employment in the native whitewashing gang. Forty-two Hawaiians will be employed.

T. E. Wall returned from Hilo yesterday by the Hall, having completed the work of straightening out the books of the customs office there. He looks as if he enjoyed his stay on the big island.

The heavy machinery for the new ice and refrigerating plant of the Hawaiian Electric Company was being delivered yesterday by Huxtable & Company's drays. It will be placed in position without delay.

Owing to the perfect working order of the outside stations, the ladies of the central Bethel street relief station will open their doors for distribution of food only between the hours of 12 m. to 2:30 p. m.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and other novels, has separated from her husband, and Dr. Burnett has taken up his residence in another part of Washington City.

There will be no mail to the Coast until October 2d by the Australia. The Monowai, due on the 26th inst., will be the next vessel from San Francisco. Canadian liner Miowera will be due from the north two days earlier.

Until further notice, excepting upon special permit, no freight will be allowed to be shipped from Honolulu to other ports of these islands from any other wharf than the Pacific Mail. Only merchandise will be shipped from that place which has arrived from foreign ports and been held in strict quarantine.

The ADVERTISER extends thanks to Captain P. P. Shepherd for a copy of the San Francisco Daily Report of September 12th, containing a full account of the third race in the international yacht race. It was handed a gentleman on the Coptic just as that steamer was about to leave San Francisco and is the only copy brought to the city.

GOODS FROM JAPAN.

Committee of Japanese to Charter a Vessel for the Purpose.

A committee of Japanese, representing the merchants of that class in Honolulu and elsewhere in the islands, will leave for Japan by the Coptic Thursday. Their mission is to charter a steamer and load her with merchandise for the various firms connected with the movement. This method has been deemed advisable on account of the restrictions likely to be enforced against goods coming from the Orient to this port. Merchandise will be procured only from places where cholera does not exist, thereby avoiding a possible quarantine and fumigation on arrival.

Passengers That Didn't Land.

The Monowai had two passengers for this port on her up trip, but they were not landed on account of Captain Carey refusing to come inside. One was J. B. Shand, of Australia, and the other was Miss Bertha Conradt, a German girl from Samoa. The latter's parents are on the islands and she was going to join them. Miss Conradt will return by the Monowai on the 26th.

Monarch Bicycles.

The superiority of the Monarch bicycles lies in the fact that, regardless of the cholera, the Hawaiian Hardware Company are having

as great a demand as ever for the wheels. Three sales of Monarchs in two days is an exceptionally fine record.

REFUSED TO TAKE MAIL.

Captain Morse Afraid of Cholera. October 2d Next Steamer.

Once again the people of Honolulu have a grievance against a master of a steamer for refusing to take the mails to the Coast. The Alameda arrived early yesterday morning and laid-to outside the harbor. Pilot Macaulay, Port Physician Day, W. M. Giffard, representing the Oceanic Company, and L. T. Kenake, of the postoffice, went out to the vessel and informed Captain Morse of the situation existing here.

When asked by Mr. Giffard if a mail would be taken, Captain Morse said the matter would be left entirely with the agents, who must assume all responsibility in the premises. This Mr. Giffard was willing to do, and said he would inform the authorities that a mail would go by the steamer. Replying to a question by the captain, he was informed that it would take about four hours to perfect arrangements of fumigation and get proper authority from the Board of Health. When this explanation had been made, which was satisfactory to Captain Morse, the party started back to the city.

Dr. Day having to call at the Kaala to furnish an order of departure for that vessel, the pilot boat was nearing where the Kaala was lying when Captain Morse steamed alongside and informed the gentlemen that the doctor of the Alameda had told him the process of fumigation was no preventive against the cholera, and if he took the mail the vessel would be quarantined on reaching San Francisco; the passengers were afraid of the disease and he had concluded not to take anything from Honolulu.

Notwithstanding the explanation given by the party that there was no danger of contagion from handling mail, which would be thoroughly fumigated before and after being placed in the bags, Captain Morse adhered to his determination. The Australian mail was dumped into the pilot boat and the Alameda steamed away toward San Francisco.

Under the circumstances it was but natural for the people to be disappointed, and their dissatisfaction of the course of Captain Morse was expressed in unmeasured terms. There will not be a mail for the Coast before October 2d, the Australia being due to sail on that date.

COPTIC ARRIVES.

Captain Refused to Come Inside. Take Only Tourists From Here.

The Pacific Mail liner Coptic arrived off port Thursday at a little after 5 p. m. She left San Francisco 3:55 p. m. Sept. 12, making the trip down in 6 days 3 hours and 2 minutes.

When Captain Lindsay learned of the state of affairs in Honolulu he absolutely refused to enter the harbor, preferring to cast anchor at a safe distance.

Nothing would move him from the stand taken. Besides refusing to come into port he signified his intention of taking no other passengers than the sixteen Raymond excursionists who were booked to join the vessel here.

As much of the mail as could be conveniently conveyed was brought in by the pilot boat and H. Hackfeld & Co.'s launch. The bulk of paper mail remains aboard and will be brought in this morning.

The Coptic brought thirteen passengers for this port—a Russian doctor and family of eight, and four others.

The latter have asked permission to be transferred aboard the Alameda, due this morning, in order that they may return to America. They were frightened by the situation in Honolulu. It is not known what they will do should the Alameda be a little late.

The other passengers for Honolulu will be brought in this morning and landed at the Likelike wharf.

There was no sickness among the forty-five cabin and 152 steerage passengers.

In lat. 34 26 N., long. 133 01 W., the Coptic spoke the P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro bound for San Francisco.

Peace in Samoa.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Sept. 12.—Advices bearing date of September 5th, received here from Samoa, show that Chief Tamasese recently went to Apia, the capital, with important proposals for a permanent peace. His overtures were submitted to a conference of the British and German Consuls and King Malietoa. The nature of the proposals is unknown.

ON THE EVE OF A REVOLT.

Early Uprising Predicted in Hawaii Unless Annexation Comes.

PLOT TO OVERTURN REPUBLIC.

Filibusters Said to be Recruiting in Chicago—Discovery Made by Consul Job. Windy City Filled with Adventurers. Expedition Fitting Out at Oakland.

CHICAGO (Ill), Sept. 4.—Consul Job of Hawaii has discovered a plot to overturn the Republic of Hawaii and either restore Liliuokalani to the throne or set up a new government. Filibusters are being recruited in Chicago for this purpose. A private detective agency is said to be tracing the leaders of the movement, and at the first attempt on their part to make a hostile demonstration they will be arrested.

Since his appointment as Consul for Hawaii Mr. Job has been sounding public opinion as to its attitude toward the struggling republic. In connection with some colonization schemes which the republic proposes to float in Chicago and other American cities at an early date he discovered that men of some prominence here and elsewhere had already inaugurated a plan to organize here a body of men to go to Hawaii and overthrow the present government.

They were to be recruited in Chicago, shipped to various points on the Pacific Coast, gradually gathered into one or two large vessels, armed and set sail for Hawaii.

The recruiting has gone so far that an ex-Confederate officer had been offered a commission in the army to be formed.

Dispatches from San Francisco indicate that the formation of an army in Chicago has already been learned there, and Charles T. Wilder, Hawaiian Consul, will keep a close lookout for filibusters who may attempt to embark from that point. The prompt action of Consul Job may squelch the thing without the attention of this government being called to it.

Other advice than those of Consul Job are to the effect that Hawaii is on the eve of a revolution. It is predicted that if annexation does not occur there may be an uprising.

The leader of the party which is being formed is supposed to be a man of means. His name and that of the principal conspirators are withheld by Consul Job, who fears their use might defeat justice. Chicago seems to have been chosen as the base of operations because of all cities it contains the most promising material for an expedition of that kind. The men going as recruits were to receive free passage, arms and allotment of lands after they had accomplished their purpose.

Consul Job looks at this discovery in a serious light. When asked about his information this afternoon, he said:

"I did not intend to make this public at present, for I have not found out all that I wish to, but the report is correct. I have unearthed a deliberate plot to organize a well-armed body of men in this city, offer them with men of intelligence and means, and embarking from some point on the Pacific coast, sail for Hawaii and overthrow the republic. I have promptly advised the Government and am taking prompt action here to head off the schemes and expose the leaders. In a day or two I hope to know everything. Who the inspiring factor of the plot is I do not know. A strong effort is being made to place the whole administration on a sound, business basis. The republic is out of debt and there is several hundred thousand dollars in the treasury. The army is now three or four times as large as it was under the Queen, better disciplined and better armed. Any filibustering party would meet with no success."

"It has been known for some time that in other American cities efforts have been made to form filibustering parties against Hawaii, but I did not suspect such action was being taken here until I discovered what I have written in the last few days. No more favorable spot for securing adventurous men could be found, and I have no doubt if I had not learned of the scheme it would have been successful, so far as securing recruits is concerned."

AFTER LAND AND GOLD

The Expedition is Planning to Make some Port in Hawaii.

A party of adventurous explorers are fitting out a four-masted schooner in Oakland Creek for the purpose of a cruise in the Pacific and along the Mexican coast. The story they tell of their prospects reads like a romance and contains a suggestion of buccannery, but they have documents and titles that seem to bear out their claim that they are merely undertaking a legitimate business enterprise.

The Satusa is an old four-masted schooner and, although an old sailor would not care to go around the Horn in her, she may be strong enough for the contemplated voyage. She is of about three hundred tons burden and is being rigged with a yard on the after mast, but the other three masts are fitted for fore and aft sails only. Provisions will be taken for six months and a full complement of small arms and brass cannons will be among the cargo. The preparations for the Satusa's departure are being made with much secrecy, and those who are acquainted with the venture are not at all certain that the voyage of the Satusa is intended to be as peaceful as the promoters of the enterprise claim for it.

The schooner will leave in a few weeks for the Hawaiian Islands, where a sailor is to be taken on board who will pilot the expedition to some small island on which there is a rich deposit of guano. These islands are inhabited by a few Kanakas, but it is known that they are rich in guano, and if the schooner can procure a

cargo peacefully the crew will do so, but not, it is said, the inhabitants will be induced to keep quiet by the aid of the guns and small arms. This method, however, will only be adopted in a case of extremity. Should this part of the expedition be successful the Satusa's head will then be turned toward the coast of Lower California, where the party intends to take possession of some land to which the members have a title.

The expedition will be commanded by Captain Fritz Tietjen, and associated with him are L. Stroube, Thomas Wagner, N. P. Jensen and a coasting captain named Bayly. Much interest is being shown in the expedition and its avowed purpose, but there is an inclination in some quarters to doubt the sincerity of the promoters. The amount of arms talked about and the fact that the party intends to effect its first landing at Hawaii are regarded as significant, and the Satusa may have a little difficulty in clearing from the custom house.—S. F. Call.

KENYON EXPLAINS.

Article in Independent Concerning Attack on Godfrey Discussed.

The Citizens Sanitary Committee held a meeting yesterday morning to discuss an editorial comment that appeared in the Independent the day previous anent the attack on Frank Godfrey, in which reference was said to have been made charging the committee with participation in the affair.

The meeting was a spirited one at times, a general discussion being indulged in over the subject matter. Mr. Kenyon, of the Independent, was present and explained to the satisfaction of the committee that no reflection or suspicion had been intended to be cast against them, either collectively or individually, directly or indirectly. When this had been done, the matter was dropped. The Independent published an amende honorable yesterday afternoon.

HISTORIC COCONUT ISLAND.

A City of Refuge and Inviolable Sanctuary in War.

The pretty islet near Hilo, known as Coconut Island, is not only adapted to its present quarantine purpose by location, but by its historical associations as well. In ancient times it was one of the two cities of refuge, or Puuhonua, for the island of Hawaii, and afforded an inviolable sanctuary in time of war. Its name, Mokuola, signifies island of life or safety.

KAMAEAINA.

Promising Filly by Creole.

Javelin, by Creole, 2:15, is out of Flash (dam of Walker, 2:23), second dam Lightfoot (sister of Fernleaf, the great brood mare), by Flaxtail. Javelin lowers her record in every race she starts in. In Petaluma she lowered her record of 2:20 to 2:16 in the third heat of a race, and in Woodland a few weeks ago she won in straight heats against a splendid field in 2:14, 2:15 and 2:15. She belongs to the Oakwood Park Stock Farm and is one of the best three-year-olds out this year. Her sire, Creole, 2:15, is in Honolulu, where he holds the champion record.

Delay of Fumigation Plant.

It was intended to send the order for the fumigation plant by the Alameda, and the refusal of Capt. Morse to carry the mail will result in nearly a month's delay. Had the order gone by the Alameda, the plant would have been in working order within six weeks, or two months at the latest.

Russia Ready for Japan.

VIENNA, Austria, September 3.—The Politische Correspondenz publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that Russia has very little faith in the intentions of Japan and is preparing for all eventualities. The Russian squadron in the East Asian waters will be increased at that point.

Stanley in America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer and author, recently elected member of Parliament, arrived today on the White Star line steamship Majestic. He was met at the dock by Major Pond and a half-dozen newspaper men.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers, Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Randolph, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest; and Chamberlain's Cholera, Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequalled by any other. They are for sale here, by all dealers. BROSSE, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

CONFIDENCE IN HEALTH BOARD.

Kau Willing to Receive Freight Sent Under Proper Restrictions.

WANT A COMMITTEE OF SIX.

Hall Lands Freight on Hawaii—Object to Having to Go to Hilo—Natives Hold a Mass Meeting and Endorse Matter of Landing Freight—Kahuna Tried.

KAU (Hawaii), Sept. 17.—The W. G. Hall arrived on Thursday evening with the freight that was refused landing on her last trip. The vessel had to wait until Friday evening before permission could be gotten from Hilo to discharge. After the freight was landed it was fumigated for over twenty-four hours.

The general opinion in the district is that the Board of Health should have appointed a committee of six from this district to act with the Board of Health, and to decide if it is safe to land freight and passengers. Surely Kau can produce six intelligent men who would be capable of judging for the district, and not leave our fate in the hands of Hilo. We are as much frightened of the cholera as Hilo, and would do all we could to keep it out.

The latest act passed by the Hilo committee was that all vessels coming from Honolulu to Hawaii must report at Hilo first, and there a member of the committee will fumigate the vessel for twenty-four hours, afterwards allowing the freight to be discharged at any port on the island. Suppose the W. G. Hall on coming up should stop at Lahaina and learn that the Mauiites had passed a similar act, and that she should proceed to Kahului and be fumigated for twenty-four hours and then be allowed to discharge her freight at Lahaina and Maalaea. She would have to go to Hilo and be fumigated again for twenty-four hours after which she must proceed to Kahului and work along the Kona coast to Kau. At this rate it would take her about fifteen days to make a round trip. If Kau had a committee of its own, it would most likely ask the Board of Health to give the steamer and freight a thorough fumigation for twenty-four hours while the steamer is lying in the stream, and then allow her to depart and discharge freight at her various ports, thereby saving time, expense, coal and agonizing feelings, and no doubt have a more proper fumigation than she would receive in Hilo, as the Honolulu Board of Health has had more experience than our Hilo friends.

The residents of Kau have the utmost confidence in W. G. Smith and the Board of Health. The Board has made many friends here on account of the precautions taken to fight the dreaded cholera, and we would not have the least fear to receive any freight that was fumigated by them, as we know they would not allow anything to come that was not safe.

A mass meeting was held Friday afternoon which was composed of Hawaiians only. A resolution was passed that all freight should be landed that the Board of Health allowed to leave Honolulu.

We trust that the Board of Health will give this matter their careful consideration and fumigate the steamer before she leaves Honolulu; also to allow the W. G. Hall to take coin, potatoes, palat, etc., from Maui to Hawaii.

NO HOME RULE FOR HAWAII.

KICK ABOUT MAILS.

Kahuna Fined for Sorcery—Budget of News Notes.

KAU (Hawaii), Sept. 17.—The W. G. Hall arrived about 5 p. m. at Punaluu from Honolulu, discharged her freight, then departed for Honouso and landed freight for that port—at both landings under the supervision of Dr. Capron (agent Board of Health) and Deputy Sheriff Yates. The freight was fumigated over twenty-four hours before being delivered.

The Hall left Kau Tuesday night, touching at all ports in Kona for mail, but will only land freight at Kaawaloa—(orders from Hilo Board of Health). Between the Hawaiian Agricultural Company and Hutchinson Plantation over 6000 bags of sugar were shipped this trip, and, if bags hold out, will have another big shipment next trip of the Hall.

Judge Waipulani brought two kahuna to grief on Saturday. They were charged with sorcery. One was fined \$100 and the other received two months at hard labor. Deputy Sheriff Yates and Officer Ikaka deserve great praise for the way they worked this case up. At first they had a very slight clue, but, after untiring efforts, secured enough evidence to convict the men. They were practicing on a native woman, who has since died.

The community at large trusts that the postmaster-general will compel Mr. Wilson, of Hilo (who has a contract for carrying the mails), to have the mails at Pahala by 7 a. m. of the day it arrives in Kau. As it is now, it arrives about 12 m., and often later, which makes it long after dark when Naalehu and Waiohinu are reached. The mail arrives in the afternoon of the day before at the Volcano House, and could easily leave the next morning so as to be at Pahala by 7 a. m. Some months ago it arrived several times before daylight, which goes to show it can be done, but, for some reason, they did not keep it up.

A crazy Japanese tried to commit suicide a few days ago by cutting his throat, but was not successful. Dr. Capron sewed the wound up, and the Jap is now on the road to recovery.

BY AUTHORITY.

Notice to Shippers of Freight.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Honolulu, H. I. Sept. 19, 1895.

Until further notice, excepting upon special permit, no freight will be allowed to be shipped from Honolulu, to other ports of these islands, from any other wharf than the Pacific Mail wharf.

Freight shipped from the Pacific Mail wharf will be only merchandise from foreign ports which has been held in strict quarantine.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.
4103-34 1691-34

Tenders for Beef Cattle.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Honolulu, September 19, 1895.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1895, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai, with (1) good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net, when dressed; and (2) fat Beef Cattle, to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of ninety heads per month, for six months ending March 31, 1896.

The tender for fat Beef Cattle must be for the price per pound dressed, and that for good Beef Cattle per head. Hides and Tallow to be the property of the Board.

Bids should be marked "Tenders for Beef Cattle, Leper Settlement."

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.
4103 1691-34

NOTICE

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Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

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MILL ENGINE
FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder 13 inches, Length of Stroke 40 inches, Crank shaft on left of Cylinder, Hand Reversing Gear, Diameter of Fly Wheel 14 feet, Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars, apply to Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

40146-1w 1673-1f



At Gazette Office.

DEFENDER WINS TWO HEATS.

American Cup Not Going to England This Year.

SECOND RACE MARKED BY A FOUL.

Valkyrie Fairly Outstripped in First Contest—Crosses Line Ahead in Second—Regatta Committee Sustains the Protest—Lord Dunraven Submits.

The yachts Defender and Valkyrie III, each the pride of a nation, met in the first of a series of races for the American cup on Saturday, September 7th. The result was a victory for the American boat, which won the race in eight minutes and forty-nine seconds. The race is described as follows by the Chronicle:

When the starting gun was fired the English yacht was coming for the line on the weather of the windward tug. The Defender was just behind, but on the weather of the Valkyrie. The latter got across first, but it was a narrow margin. Right at her heels the

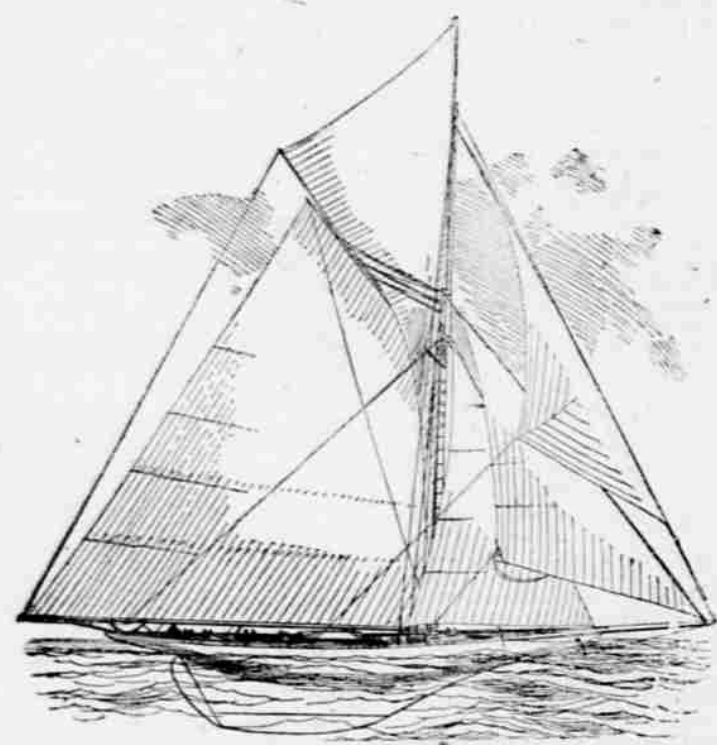
At 3:25 o'clock Hank Haff, with his keen blue eyes ranging up the high seas to windward, knew that he had reached the point where he could fetch the mark. Around he came, with the Englishman sharp after him. The Defender was leaping through the seas like a blue fish and steadily increasing her lead.

The excursion fleet was backed up disgracefully around the mark. The Defender wheeled around and started on a bee line for home at 3:36:29.

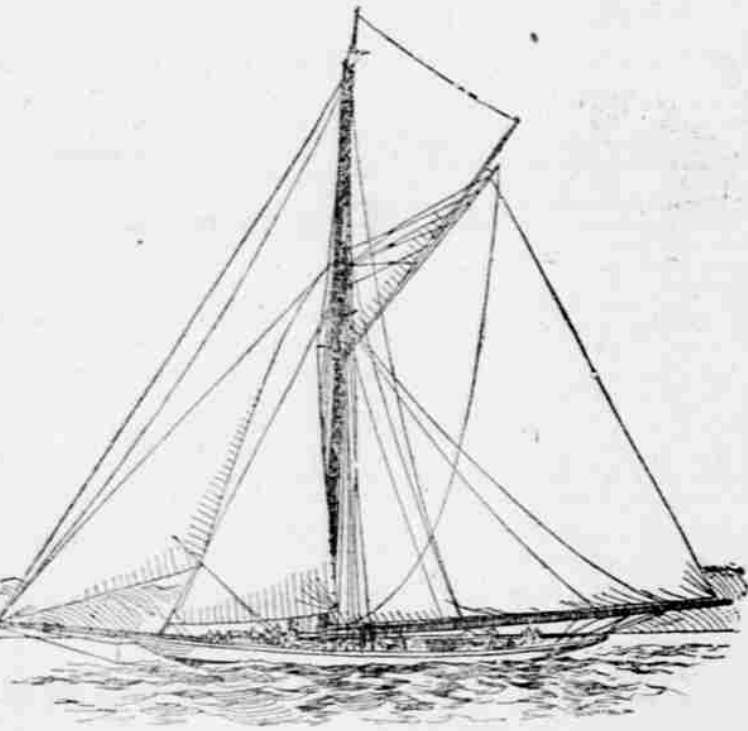
It was a broad reach home. The Valkyrie rounded at 3:38:25 and came down in the wind in beautiful style. There was mist cropping up in the south, and folks began to feel anxious. The yachts could not get away from the hampering boats. The latter crowded around in the segment of a circle, like groups of admirers around a proud and pretty woman. A great many of them built for the finish line in anticipation of the result.

The squadron had formed on either side of the finish, leaving a long lane of open water, down which the racers were to come. In the meantime the white rose petals had grown into leaning towers of white. Then at the foot of it you could see the long blue body and sharklike nose of the Defender. On she came, growing larger and larger, until she loomed high over the head like a moving cumulus cloud. Then, and not till then, could you realize her tremendous bulk. You could hear the murmur of the winds in the wide caverns of her sails, the click of block and tackle, and high up among her curving mysteries of canvas you could hear the twang of taut cords.

Then, just when she was prettiest, she swept over the line a winner.



THE CUP DEFENDER "DEFENDER."



THE CUP CHALLENGER VALKYRIE III.

Defender wheeled around into the wind with a snarl like that of an angry bound.

Not their own lengths separated the two yachts, but the Valkyrie was under good headway when she crossed, and for a while she ran right away from the Defender.

Slowly the Englishman drew ahead and slowly the gloom deepened. They seemed to be starving the Defender for wind. She acted loggy in consequence, and it began to look as though the Valkyrie had the race well in hand.

In half an hour or so both swung on the port tack. "The Valkyrie is two minutes ahead," said the oracles. It certainly looked it. They headed on this tack until everybody got tired watching them.

Then suddenly the Valkyrie spun around on her heel and made for the Defender, with the intention of cutting across her bows into the weather position. This was regarded as an easy thing by the crowd.

Pretty soon the great flotilla of spectators began to open their eyes. The Defender was reaching along like a ghost. She had found her speed. On came the Valkyrie until close on the lee bow of the Defender. Then the Englishman discovered that he could not cross.

Round he came like a top. He had got the worst of it. This was the last of the Valkyrie. Beaten squarely out of the weather position, he bled on, but dog fashion, to the Defender's skirts.

The latter rapidly widened the gap. The breeze had freshened somewhat, and the water was running in long, wetting hills, into which the yachts plunged their bowsprit-like sharp spindles. After each one of these plunges there would come a long, soaring heave, then a slow lean to the weight of the wind, and from their bows would spring the glassy flash of green sheets of water, fringed with white plumes of spray.

Second Race Won on Protest.

The second race took place on September 10th and for the first time since 1871 the cup challenger crossed the line ahead of the American boat. Just before reaching the line, when the Valkyrie was still to windward and the Defender to leeward a length astern but still overhauling her, the American boat was blanketed so much that her baby jib topsail and jib shook, and Captain Haff, seeing this, luffed up a little, evidently intending to let the other boat go ahead for the purpose of enabling him to pass her stern and to windward.

Captain Sycamore at the Valkyrie's tiller noted this move and luffed up also. It was then that the thousands of watchers on the surrounding boats noticed how dangerously close to each other the racers were. And just at that moment, too, a snap and rending sound was heard, and it was seen that the Defender's jib topsail was flying loose in the wind.

The Valkyrie's main boom had swung around and fouled the Defender's rigging. To those who had witnessed the accident and sprang forward at the ominous sound, it seemed as though the Defender trembled with the shock. They saw her topmast bend and her topsail swing over as though it would break away and a groan went up as though the brave boat which had won so noble a victory a few days before was wholly disabled from even an effort to secure a second.

The Valkyrie, which had crossed the line first, had gained a good lead by the Defender's disaster, and had probably a little more than half a mile advantage at the end of the first leg in the triangular course over which they sailed. Her gain was something less than four minutes in the best to windward.

From that on, however, the Defender, while not perceptibly closing the gap between them, lessened the time and they crossed the line not much more than two minutes apart. The Valkyrie, according to corrected time, however, won from the cup defender by just forty-seven seconds.

Owner Iselin of the Defender lodged a protest with the regatta committee on account of his boat having been fouled by the Valkyrie. The protest was sustained and the race awarded the Defender.

What Dunraven Says.

Lord Dunraven referring to the action of the committee said, "I shall sail this race tomorrow as a sportsman, because I have no occasion to do otherwise. I believe in the ability and honesty of the regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club. I believe that no effort has been made to influence their decision. I believe them to be gentlemen and yachtsmen."

"I do not believe Mr. Iselin will offer a chance for a recall or anything of that sort. While it is very certain that the America's cup is lost by reason of the Valkyrie's racing showing, it is not so certain that at some time the cup may not be carried across the Atlantic."

"The appearance of the decision of the New York Yacht Club's committee did not surprise me. I believe that the Defender made an heroic effort upon Tuesday. I do not think, shortly after the regatta committee is based upon their calm consideration of the matter in hand. I do not agree with them."

TYPHOON AT KUCHINOTSU.

Thirty-Six Vessels Blown Ashore and All the Crews Drowned

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A Herald special from Victoria, B. C., says: A destructive typhoon of unusual fury swept its strength at Kuchinotsu shortly before the last steamer sailed. All foreign ships in the harbor were entirely destroyed and partly wrecked. Thirty-six vessels became total wrecks and the crews were all drowned. The wreckage, lashed by the awful fury of the gale, pounded to death hundreds of men, women and children clinging to the floating parts of the vessels littered over the sea. The loss of life was enormous. The crew of an American steamer spent the day in rescuing the drowning.

An Irishman named Maguire rescued a large number with a lasso from the lifeboat.

The damage done by the floods in Gifu prefecture, Japan, is very alarming. Six hundred and eighteen villages suffered, 399 bridges were washed away, 20 people were drowned and 22,226 persons received relief.

OPERA "CAPTAIN COOK."

Plot Deals With Adventures in the Hawaiian Islands.

Amateurs presented "Captain Cook," an opera by a couple of local composers at the Bush street theatre, San Francisco, on the 2d inst.

The plot of the opera deals with the adventures of Captain Cook and his men on the Hawaiian Islands. There is enough love-making to satisfy a society novelist, the tender passages being sandwiched with the schemings of a comic priest to the Goddess Pele and the amorous designs of a dusky old maid. Several of the situations are telling, particularly the one when the lovers' combat is interrupted by the eruption of Mauna Loa. As a whole the story is effective and its setting is pretty and original.

The Hawaiian background has also been of use in writing the very charming music of "Captain Cook." Imitations of the natives themselves have been used just enough to stamp the opera with the original and haunting charm.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

Party En Route to China to Investigate Recent Butchery.

James Gibson Johnson, a minister of the New England Congregational Church at Chicago, Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J., associated as one of the editors of the Outlook with Lyman Abbott and Hamilton W. Mabie; W. P. Ellison of Boston and Dr. James L. Barton, also of Boston, are aboard the Coptic en route for Japan where they are going to investigate the claim of butchery among American missionaries.

The Chinese Relief Society, with headquarters in the Chinese club house on King street, expects on an average \$35 a day to poor and sick Chinese. The number of applicants has increased to 150.

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TELEPHONE 121.

HE SOLD PEERLESS PAINTS.

Supposed Attempt to Infringe on Peerless Paint Company.

Notes from Career of Former Owner. Messrs. Ables and Walton Hold Patent Rights.

Some time ago C. J. Wagner came to this country and after a career which attracted considerable attention left the city "under a cloud." Wagner was the owner of the Peerless Preserving Paint, and soon after his arrival disposed of all rights to the sale and manufacture of the product in this country to L. C. Ables and H. P. Walton. During the last month many of the business houses in the city have received a circular letter from "H. K. Hall, Manufacturer's Agent, 221, Front street, San Francisco," soliciting orders for the celebrated "Peerless Preserving Paint" on very liberal terms.

It is supposed that this is a scheme hatched by Wagner to infringe upon the rights which he disposed of to Messrs. Ables and Walton. That Wagner is not above entering into such a deal is shown by several letters written to a friend while he was endeavoring to get out of the country. In a letter from Wailuku, dated July 6th, Wagner wrote, "I intend to leave here this a. m. via Maalea Bay on Kinsau, where I will go under the name of G. W. Moore and endeavor to get the first sailing vessel to San Francisco. I am going to write another letter which you can read to any one so as to throw them off. Especially read it to Walton; also promulgate the assertion that I am at Molokai looking after the Wilcox, etc., anything, in fact, to throw my enemies off the track."

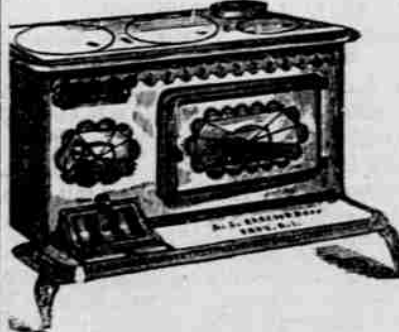
Again on the 7th, in a letter from Hilo, he writes: "Expect to be in San Francisco in twenty days. Say nothing of my whereabouts until you hear from me again." In a letter written on board the barkentine Amelia, Wagner explains the details of his escape from Hilo under the name of G. W. Moore, having evaded the passport law by stating that he was a tourist and had not been in the country thirty days. "I felt easy as we sailed out of the harbor, but a little nervous the following morning when we could yet sight Hilo." Later he writes: "Should any inquiries be made about me, say that I will be back in Honolulu with something that will knock the paint business all hollow, and that you would not be surprised to see me turn up at any time, and you bet I will not. I am only too glad to have been able to get away. No more Hawaii for me."

Manager Walton, of the Peerless Paint Company, states that an injunction will be served on any party or parties attempting to sell the Peerless Paint in this country, as his company has purchased the sole right to handle the paint, besides having got out a patent under the laws of Hawaii.

Several years ago I was taken with a severe attack of flux. I was sick in bed about ten days and could get nothing to relieve me, until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured me, and has been a household remedy with us ever since. J. C. MARLOW, Decaturville, Mo. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H.I.

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Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

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Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's Celebrated Billiard Tables Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

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market. It is a gem. Liberal dis-

count for cash. Call and see it. It

is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis.

Old instruments taken as part payment

Tuning and repairing a specialty.

T. W. BERGSTROM,

THRUM'S BOOK STORE,

Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Norburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1.-Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

2.-Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0

3.-Fire Funds, £2,410,992 7 3

4.-Life and Annuity Funds, £8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,540,856 18 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,359,821 16 9

£2,900,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance marks, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,650,000

Total reinsurance marks, 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance marks, 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 35,000,000

Total reinsurance marks, 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Assets, £42,032,000

Net Income, £9,079,000

Claims Paid, £112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture on the most favorable terms.

BISHOP & CO.

BELGIC DIDN'T BRING CHOLERA.

Rigid Investigation by United States Authorities Prove It.

PACIFIC COAST PORTS GUARDED.

Captain Hayward Says Scare in Honolulu Was Unfounded—Portland Adopting Stringent Measures—2000 Deaths Daily in Peking—Precautions.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.), Sept. 8.—Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service has instituted a rigid investigation into the facts in regard to the arrival of the steamer Belgic at San Francisco. This is the steamer that is supposed to have brought cholera-infected Chinese and Japanese to Honolulu, and then to have proceeded to San Francisco, where her steerage passengers passed the quarantine officials and were landed. Press reports stated that the Belgic landed at San Francisco with three dead Chinamen in the steerage, all of whom had died from cholera. August 31. Surgeon General Wyman had wired Dr. Godfrey, in charge of the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, giving him an abstract of the press dispatches and directing him to investigate them.

A reply was received from Dr. Godfrey today stating that these Chinamen did not die from cholera. No evidence has been adduced tending to show that there was cholera on the Belgic at any time, either before or after leaving China, but the Marine Hospital service, taking the worst view upon the supposition that cholera did exist, is looking into the whole matter thoroughly, and within a few days all the steerage passengers will be located.

The sanitary inspector at San Francisco, the port where the Belgic landed, is under the supervision of local health officers, although the quarantine apparatus is controlled by Federal officials, who di-infect and otherwise care for vessels after they have been sent there by local authorities.

The Pacific Coast appears to be well guarded and it does not seem probable that a cholera ship could make an entry anywhere on the coast without detection. The quarantine stations at Port Townsend and San Diego, the remaining principal ones on the Pacific Coast, are under the control of the Marine Hospital service, and at other minor ports sanitary inspectors have been appointed who will act in conjunction with the local health authorities. Cholera has never been brought to this country from the Pacific side, and there is little fear that it can enter even should it prove true that it reached Honolulu in a form more or less malignant.

GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA.

New Regulations for the Guidance of Coast Port Officials.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Sept. 8.—The Treasury Department has sent out the following circular:

"On account of the officially reported prevalence of cholera in Hongkong and Yokohama and other Chinese and Japanese ports and in Honolulu, attention is called to Article V of the quarantine regulations at the Treasury Department, to be observed at foreign ports, issued April 26, 1894.

"No special provision having been reported from these ports for proper disinfection of suspected baggage, it is hereby ordered on recommendation of the surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital service that all unlabeled baggage of steerage passengers, including hand-baggage and all labeled baggage of said passengers which, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, should be disinfected or re-disinfected, arriving from Oriental ports, including ports of Hawaii, at any ports in the States of Oregon, Washington or California, shall be disinfected as provided in Article VIII of the quarantine regulations at domestic ports before being landed."

Views of Captain Hayward.

ACKLAND (New Zealand), Sept. 11.—The steamer Mariposa, which left San Francisco August 22d for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, arrived here today.

Her captain reports that at Honolulu he learned that the cholera scare which had prevailed there and which was the subject of a dispatch from Mr. Mills, United States Consul General at Washington, to the State Department at Washington, had passed over.

The deaths which had been attributed to cholera were traced to poisoned food eaten at a native feast.

The Chinese emigrants who reached the Hawaiian Islands by the steamer Belgic from Hongkong and who had been suspected of introducing cholera were released from quarantine before the departure of the steamer from Honolulu.

Scare at Portland.

PORTLAND (Or.), Sept. 2.—The prevalence of cholera at Honolulu and in the Orient has created a scare here. The local board of health is already adopting stringent measures to repel its invasion.

City Physician Wheeler says that at no time have Pacific coast cities been so seriously menaced by the scourge as now. Winter is no protection against the disease, as the germ flourishes in all temperatures. He says the situation is alarming; people must not be deceived, and health ordinances must be rigorously enforced.

All vessels coming here from foreign ports will be carefully examined, and quarantined if necessary.

Precautions Against Cholera.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), Sept. 8.—Consular advice of the prevalence of cholera in Japan has had the result of making the inspection of all vessels arriving from there even more minute than is required by regulations from the Surgeon General's office. Dr. Simpson of the Marine Hospital ser-

vice and chief quarantine officer here has determined that no contagion shall creep into the United States through the ports under his supervision, and in carrying out that conclusion, not only subjects every vessel to close scrutiny, but compels both passengers and crew to undergo individual inspection. The State officials have adopted similar precautions.

Two Thousand Deaths Daily.

ST. PETERSBURG (Russia), Sept. 8.—Vladivostok correspondent of the Novoye Vremya says that cholera is raging in China and there are daily 2000 deaths from the disease in Peking.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—The Province of Podolia has been officially declared infected with cholera.

BELGIC ON THE BEACH.

Second Officer George Beckman is Drowned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Herald's special cable from Yokohama says: The steamer Belgic of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, bound from San Francisco for this port, went ashore this morning at Susaka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—A dispatch received by Secretary D. D. Stubbs of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company yesterday confirms the earlier telegraphic report of the accident to the Belgic now ashore on Kings Point, thirty-five miles from Yokohama.

According to the latest cablegram received at the office of the company, Second Officer George Beckman was drowned. All the passengers were safe at Yokohama with the mail and specie.

The vessel was rounding the point, which is a sharp strip of land running out into the bay, prior to entering Yokohama harbor. Vessels sometimes, but not always, hug it closely going in, and Captain Walker must have been misled as to his land bearings by the coast fog, which hangs thickly over the mouth of the harbor at this time of the year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Late last evening D. D. Stubbs of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship line received a dispatch from the company's agent at Yokohama stating that the stranded Belgic would be floated. The hull was uninjured, and all the assistance necessary to get the steamer off the sandspit upon which she lies was at hand.

FRISCO NOT ALARMED.

No Danger of Cholera Epidemic There—Monowai's Report.

The latest papers from San Francisco say there is no danger of an epidemic of cholera there. That is the judgement of Quarantine Officer Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Morse, chairman of the Board of Health, who have made a thorough investigation of the report brought by the steamship Monowai that cholera was raging at Honolulu and that it was carried there by the steamship Belgic, which subsequently visited San Francisco.

According to this investigation there was apparently no ground for the sensational story circulated that the Chinese passengers who came by the Belgic might be scattered over the State ready to spread the dread plague, from having been exposed to it on shipboard.

The news which came by the Monowai said to the effect that Captain Carey had refused to land at Honolulu or to even bring the mails from there on his return from the Orient, because cholera was epidemic at that port.

First Officer McMecken of the Monowai said there were eight cases of cholera at Honolulu when they left, and that two deaths had occurred. McMecken said, further:

"Captain Carey, knowing if he landed or took anything whatever aboard from the port, that he would be quarantined at San Francisco, declined to take the risk. The purser took a verbal message from United States Consul Mills, with instructions to transmit it to the State Department upon the ship's arrival here. This was done, and the message contained simply the information that cholera prevailed to the extent mentioned."

Outraged a Native Girl.

Ah Wong was arrested yesterday for outraging a five-year-old native girl. The little one was carried to the police station by her father and mother, and there a pitiful tale was told by the parents. Examination by Dr. Emerson proved that the girl had been seriously injured. Evidence against the Chinamen is said to be conclusive, notwithstanding his emphatic denial of any knowledge of the affair. Two of his countrymen made an attempt to offer bail, but were told none would be allowed.

Tenders are called by the Board of Health for furnishing the leper settlement with beef cattle; also drugs and medical supplies for the Board.

EPIDEMIC IS ABOUT ENDED.

First New Case Since Last Friday Reported Yesterday.

PATIENT ILL SINCE TUESDAY.

Total Number of Cases Has Reached 53. Sixty Deaths—Twenty-two Completely Cured—General House Cleaning Next Monday—Everybody Asist.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Four weeks ago last Tuesday morning the first case of cholera appeared in this city. Up to midnight last night the total number of cases reached 53, with 60 deaths and 25 in the hospital—22 being completely recovered.

The advent of the disease caused widespread consternation among all classes, and everything possible has been done to check its ravages. The Board of Health and local physicians, with the able assistance of the Citizens Sanitary Committee, have been untiring in their efforts to stamp out the dread monster.

It is confidently believed that success has crowned their efforts. There has not been a case developed in the city since last Friday until yesterday, which is very encouraging to all. Notwithstanding this, there is to be no cessation of precaution until every vestige of the disease is wiped out.

As agreed upon at yesterday's public meeting of the Board of Health the entire city is to be cleaned. Monday was set apart for commencement of the work, which has been placed in good hands, and will be faithfully and thoroughly carried out. The infected districts will be disinfected with lime wash and other necessary measures taken to kill the germs of cholera. In portions of the town where no cases have appeared, all clothing and household effects will be aired and exposed to the sun during the time necessary to carry out the provisions agreed upon by the Health Board.

It is to be hoped that every one, without respect to sex, nationality or otherwise will lend a helping hand toward making the work effective.

ONE CASE WEDNESDAY.

LOUISA FISHER, resident of Kapunokou, (corner of Manuaka and King streets); taken sick at 8:30 p. m. Sept. 17th; reported at 8:05 a. m. yesterday; died at 6 p. m.

NUMBER OF CASES.

Previously reported.....84

New cases up to midnight.....1

Total.....85

REPORTED.

Soon after taken sick.....50

When dying.....19

After death.....16

Total.....85

LIVING.

Completely recovered.....22

In hospital to date.....3

Total.....25

DEATHS.

Previously reported.....59

Deaths to midnight.....1

Total.....60

NATIONALITY.

Native Hawaiians.....75

Port Hawaiian.....3

Americans.....3

Chinese.....1

Japanese.....1

Portuguese.....2

Total.....85

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

The public meeting of the Board of Health yesterday was well attended. The sub-committee presented a report dealing with details of disinfecting the entire city as recommended by the Citizens Sanitary Committee.

Discussion was general as to what kinds of disinfectants should be used on houses in the infected districts; also mode of airing and sunning these uninfected.

A large number of those present took part in the deliberations of the meeting. It seemed to be the general opinion that the available supply of lime be used in whitewashing the interior of the houses in the infected districts, bi-chloride of mercury and sulphuric acid solution for cesspools, vaults, grounds, etc.

Next Monday was set apart as the day of commercial work of cleaning the city, which will include a brigade of paid whitewashers. Owing to the scarcity of lime and brushes, all the houses cannot be attended to at once. The details of the work are being formulated by the Board of Health, and everything will be in readiness to commence bright and early Monday morning. It may require three days to finish the work, which is to be done in a most thorough manner.

A communication was read from Manager Hedemann, of the Honolulu Iron Works, regarding the construction of a permanent fumigating plant. The old Kaimiloa was recommended to be fitted up for the purpose. The Board favorably considered the report of Mr. Hedemann and will take the necessary steps to complete the purchase of the plant.

As it will be necessary to order some portion of the machinery from the Coast needed in the construction of the plant, the matter was considered by a special meeting of the Cabinet last night.

Its Value Recognized by Physicians. As a rule I am opposed to proprietary medicines. Still I value a good one, especially when such is the source of relief from pain. As a topical (external) application I have found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the best remedy I have ever used for neuralgia of any kind. I have conscientiously recommended it to many persons. WILLIAM HORNE, M. D., Jacksonville, Wis. Sold by all dealers BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IT PALATE AND COTTAGE ALIKE: Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and trusted COUGH REMEDY. It is pure and wholesome, and the whole civilized world recognizes its great value.

IT CURES THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. IT SILENTLY AND QUICKLY BELIEVES THE THROAT AND LUNGS FROM EVERY AFFECTION.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.

QUARTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THIS REMEDY SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS HONOURABLE COUGH REMEDY.

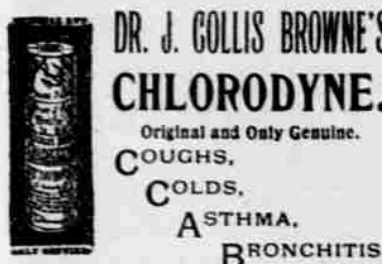
FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND EAST AFRICAN COLONIES.

Agents for Honolulu, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.



Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38 Great Russell street, London, W. C.



Best Family Medicine

CURE Sick Headache, Constipation, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER TROUBLES.

Purely Vegetable. Easy to Take.

The delicate sugar-coating of Ayer's Pills dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and permits the full strength of each ingredient to be speedily assimilated. As a purgative, either for travellers or as a family medicine, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world.

AYER'S PILLS,

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer's Pills" is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN. ALEXANDER & BALDWIN.

Commission Merchants No. 3 California st., San Francisco.

Island orders promptly filled.



STOP

Disease before it really gets started. Then it is easy. During the cholera epidemic in New York, the SUN offered a valuable prize for the best formula for a cholera remedy. Among the number submitted was one which the Board of Examiners found that gave the very best results. This was awarded the prize and has since been called

SUN CHOLERA MIXTURE.

Anticipating a strong demand for cholera remedies we have put this up in bottles ready for immediate use. Would you not feel better to have something of the kind in the house to take before a physician can reach you?

25 Cents per Bottle.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTE CRÈME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGEST POT.

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. Price \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. Price 50 CENTS.

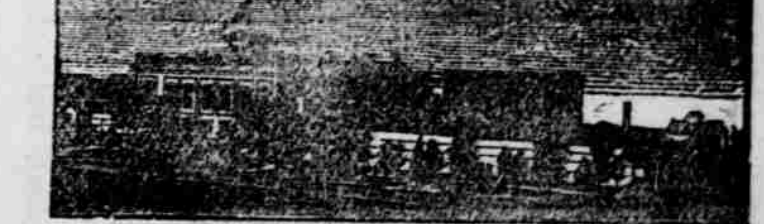
MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. Price \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No needment of oil, kerosene, or color is permanent: when once your hair is restored to its natural shade, it becomes glossy and clean. Price \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time; not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. Price 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor, 28 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu. Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.



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—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF— DR. F. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. SUGGLES, Asst. Physician. GEO. C. CLARK, Business Manager.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE AND COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 50 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and prescribing extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES:

DR. L. C. LANE.....San Francisco DR. R. H. PUGH.....San Francisco DR. W. H. MATS.....S. F. ex-Supt. Ins. Asylum DR. E. H. WOOLLEY, Sur. S. F. Co., and Oakland DR. ROBT. A. MCLEAN.....San Francisco DR. W. H. THORNE.....San Jose DR. I. S. TITUS.....San Francisco DR. G. A. SUGGLES, Asst. State Insane Asylum. 1887-88

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